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Hardware,
Stoves and
Tinware.
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Victoria Daily Times.

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VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1893. No. 180

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We have now engaged a full staff of competent workmen and are able to make up goods ONE THIRD LESS than the old price.

Suits now range from $20 up.
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THESE PRICES WILL CONTINUE

Why send East when you can buy a better suit at home for less money, from the Largest Stock and Best Tailors in the Province.
Or why wear a ready-made suit when you can have one made to fit you of good Imported Stock for the same price.

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Geo. R. Jackson & Co.,
Five Sisters Block, 57 Government Street.

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Builders' Hardware,
Stoves,
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Comprising Novelties in
Chairs, Rockers, Couches, Tables, Cabinets, Screens, Easels, Etc., Etc.

Juvenile High Grade Safety Bicycles,
With solid rubber tires, with nickel mountings; warranted first-class in every particular, $25 each.

Baby Carriages, Children's Wagons and Boys' Velocipedes in Great Variety
Large Stock of High Grade Pressed Glassware.

SHOW ROOMS: 51 TO 55 FORT ST.

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To Fruit Growers and Gardeners

Now is the time to spray your trees and destroy insect pests and have healthy fruit trees next season, by using

I. X. L. COMPOUND,

The cheapest and most effective Insecticide and Fungicide yet produced. For Sale by

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, VICTORIA, B.C.

We shall be pleased to give full explanation as to its use.
A full line of Spraying Outfits and Pruning Tools on hand.

THE JAPANESE BAZAAR.

Large shipment of New Goods just received.
BASKETS,
HAMPERS,
FLOWER POTS,
PAPER NAPKINS, &c.
Prices lower than ever.

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Importer and Retailer.
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Spectacle Wearers

Who appreciate the value of their Eyesight, and the comforts derived from properly fitting glasses, get them from the

ONLY OPTICIANS
In British Columbia,

F. W. Nolte & Co.
37 Fort Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—A bargain, a magnificent English walnut piano, also English rosewood guitar Apply Mrs W. N Copeland, North Saanich, B. C. a3-6t-w2t

LAND WANTED—About 5 or 10 acres, cleared, close to town, must be cheap for cash. G. D. S., Times office. a3-3t

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; small family. Apply 43 Rithet St. a3-2t

FURNISHED ROOMS to let. Apply 54 Chatham street. a3-1f

WANTED—Situation as nurse by an English girl in small family. Apply at 8 Rendall street, James Bay. a2-3t

WANTED—A general servant. 144 Menzies street. a3-3t

TO LET—The dining room of a central hotel, having a good permanent and transient trade. An excellent opportunity for persons of experience having moderate means. Suitable for a married couple or a lady with grown up daughters. For particulars address H. B., Times office. a3-1m

FOR SALE—At a bargain; choice small farm, 30 acres on South Saanich Road; improved. Good hard finished dwelling house, barns and other outbuildings; good land; orchard of 100 trees; price $3,500, $1500 cash, balance on time for two years at 8 per cent. For particulars apply to Helsterman & Co., 75 Government St. a3-1m

TO LET—Furnished rooms near car line. Apply L., Times office. a3-1m

Mortgagee's Sale.

In pursuance of the power of sale granted in a certain indenture of mortgage dated 1st day of February, 1892, between Joseph Phoenix and M. E. Pemberton, of the city of Victoria.

Tenders will be received up to August 14th for the purchase of that house and lot situate on South road, Victoria, and now occupied by Mr. H. R. Bendell, and known as lot 2 of subdivision of lots 33 and 64, Fernwood Estate.

Tenders received and full particulars given by

BEAUMONT BOGGS,
Agent Mortgagee,
P. O. Box 126.

a3-1d

Burdette of Profanity.

Suppose you are given to the habit of profanity. You enter into conversation with a man who never swears, or in other words a gentleman. By-and-bye you begin to perceive that he is the superior man. Your own remarks have a tame, flat, feeble sound to your ears. Your cheeks begin to burn with a sense of your friend's excellence. Your pert little damns sound coarse and drop out of your sentences ashamed to remain in the company of good, honest words, until, as you discover that you are carrying on your part of the conversation without swearing, you feel easier, and your intellectual stature is increased by a foot. Just observe this, my boy, and see if I am not right.

But you will rip out sometime; O, yes, in some way you will. I know some good men—some of the best in the world who will "confound it," and in New England even a deacon has been known to "condemn it." But as a rule, my son, don't do it. Don't swear. It isn't an evidence of smartness or worldly wisdom. Any fool can swear. And a great many fools do. I, my son? Ah, if I could only gather up all the useless uncalled-for swears I have dropped along the pathway of life I know I could remove stumbling blocks from many inexperienced feet, and my own heart would be lighter by a ton than it is to-day. But if you are going to be a fool just because other men have been, O, my son, what an awful, what a colossal, what a hopeless fool you will be.

Rev. Mr. Hudson's Scheme.

Some months ago Rev. Robert Hudson, rector of the Trinity Episcopal church of this city, secured the building formerly known as the Wells House, at the corner of West Onondago and Baker streets, and, rechristening it the Alpha House, announced that he had a comfortable house, where young men could board and lodge and at the same time be placed under no religious restraint. Billiard and pool tables were bought and a room fitted up for their use. Tobacco could and can be procured there at the usual expense, and there are no stringent rules and regulations. Good accommodations are provided at nominal cost, and as a natural consequence the Alpha House is in great favor with young men.

The move of Mr. Hudson's has the hearty support of his congregation, for it has proved to be successful, at least to their way of thinking. But it has created a sort of shock among the pastors of the more sober and old-fashioned congregations. They criticize Mr. Hudson's move as being one of "fighting the devil with his own weapons," and hold up their hands at the idea of a billiard room under the sanction and direction of a minister of the Gospel. But Mr. Hudson thinks differently and says the plan has been successful in the direction in which it was intended. While not allied to the church in any way, the Alpha House is of course more or less under its influence, and its occupants have, most all of them become weekly attendants at Trinity's services.—Syracuse Herald.

REDUCING EXPENSES

Radical Economies Practiced by World's Fair Directors.

SOON BE WORKING AT BED ROCK

Unnecessary Officials and Committees Lopped Away.

Russian Day at the Fair—Chinese Who Reached Chicago on Certificates—Whereabouts of the Others Unknown—Senator Ingalls Prophesies Bad Times.

World's Fair Grounds, Chicago, Aug. 3.—Pruning down expenses continues in active operation at the World's Fair, each day the number of employees is becoming smaller, and it is believed that by the last week of the allotted time the white city will be working on a "bed-rock" basis financially. It has been decided to reduce the secret service force, the number of gatemen and ticket sellers, the Columbian guard, and to materially lessen the number of passes. Before the close of the week the committee on ceremonies will be abolished. There is talk that the foreign affairs department may also be done away with, and that the duties now performed by that department will be placed in control of the director-general. In this way the management hopes to save from half to three-quarters of a million dollars during the next three months. It is said on the authority of Lyman J. Gage, member of the finance committee, that the payment of bonds will begin very soon, probably within ten days, and that of itself shows that the finances are down to an economical basis. Expenses, he says, are about $15,000 a day, which is as close as could be expected in a plant of such magnitude. Of course the attendance will determine the final outcome of the fair financially, but with conservative management bonds ought to be paid out with a possible surplus besides.

THE FAIR'S INDEBTEDNESS.

Statement by President Higginbotham on the Financial Question.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—The council of administration and the national commission, realising that the fair is half over, have been convinced that heroic measures must be adopted to induce people to come in crowds large enough to make the enterprise a financial success. American exhibitors have joined hands with other bodies and they declare that no means will be spared to bring about the desired end. In regard to the financial condition of the exposition President Higginbotham has given out the following statement:

"It is impossible to give any exact figures concerning the indebtedness of the Fair. Few people realize how great an institution this is, and many think we should be able to stop at any moment and tell exactly how we stand. To do this is an impossibility. However, we are now taking our bearings and will be ready with the statement this week. When the fair opened there was a great floating indebtedness. Since May 1 we have been compelled to construct several buildings. Now, when we can say, with the best half of the exposition season before us, that we are out of debt, we are doing well. It may be we still owe a little more than we have money to pay, but the liability is of little consequence. Inside of five days we will have all the funds necessary to pay every cent we owe. The assertion that $1,000,000 will not put us even is false; we owe no such amount or anything like it."

To-day the National Union, numbering 15,000 members throughout the United States, will hold a celebration at the Fair grounds.

World's Fair Chinese.

San Francisco, Aug. 3.—A telegram from Chicago announces that out of the 505 Chinese landed on World's Fair certificates as they are called, only 80 are at the World's Fair, Chicago, to-day, and there is no telling when they will scatter out of that city and settle where they please. Six months ago Chun Pak Kwai, A San Francisco Chinaman, and Chou Ball, his partner in China, arranged to bring the Chinese to this port. They brought them over and the customs officers now say that no less that $300 each, or the sum of $150,000, was paid by those landed to Kwai.

Argentina's Troubles.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 3.—News was received to-night that General Rawson repulsed the forces at La Plata commanded by General Coasta, but details of the engagement are not given. It is reported that 100 were killed and 300 wounded during the fighting in and around Rosario and the province of Santa Fe. The vice-governor of that province has assumed control and displaced Governor Cofferat. In the province of San Luis political prisoners have been released by Radicals, who deposed the governor.

Cholera From France.

London, Aug. 3.—The barque Elizabeth Macneil, from Cherbourge, arrived at Gravesend with cholera on board. A seaman on the vessel was attacked with the disease and was removed to the hospital.

An American Jeremiah.

Atchison, Kan., Aug. 3.—Speaking today on the financial question, ex-Senator Ingalls said: "This day is balmy and sunshiny in comparison with the storms just ahead of us, and the ultimate result will be a redistribution of the assets of the country. The millionaire of today will occupy the pauper hut and the pauper will ride in the chariot of the millionaire. Colorado and the other mineral states should be blotted out as states and added to the great American desert from which they were taken. The devastation of the yellow fever in the south was not near so disastrous as the situation in Colorado produced by the closing of the mines. Thousands of people are walking the streets of Denver with no place to lay their heads. On every street corner in Denver goes up the piteous cry for bread. In Wall street the cry goes up for gold. When these two panicky conditions come together in the great Mississippi valley chaos and anarchy will follow.

Leon Triumphs Over Granada.

San Juan del Sur, Aug. 3.—Under the treaty signed by representatives of the Leon and Granada parties, the Leon party will assume complete control of the government of Nicaragua, and the term of General Zavala, who was elected provisional president by the Granada party, has come to an early close. The treaty signed by representatives of the combatants in the war which has just closed provides that the junta government organized by the Leons shall be recognized as a national government. Thus the Leons have again triumphed over the hated Granadinos and once more control the government. The most important feature of the treaty is one providing that an election shall be held on Sept. 15th, at which members of the constituent asembly are to be chosen by ballot.

San Jose de Guatemala, Aug. 3.—There are grave apprehensions of a general war in Central America. Two persons, believed to be agents of San Salvador, and implicated in a plot to assassinate President Barrios of Guatemala, have been shot. It is rumored that these agents made a confession.

MUCH REGRETTED.

Death of John James Brown—An Unruly Sailor Punished.

Montreal, Aug 3.—The mutinous sailor, Charles Meekin, was tried before Judge Dugus this morning on the charge of committing an aggravated assault upon James Fairweather, captain of the steamer State of Alabama, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

A citizen of Montreal who had rank among the first of the city's professional men, an architect, to the memory of whose genius many model metropolitan buildings stand as monuments, John James Brown, died at his home at 4:10 this morning. Death resulted from an accident caused by a runaway in November last.

National Nicaragua Canal Co.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—The members of the executive committee of the National Nicaragua Ship Canal association are gathering here to-day in response to a call from the president, ex-Congressman Geo. L. Converse, for the purpose of considering the bill to be presented to the extra session of congress providing for the government ownership of the canal. This bill provides that stock to the value of four million shall be issued to Nicaragua, one and a half millions to Costa Rica, and two millions to the Maritime Canal Company in payment for concessions, and that the American Company shall return to the Maritime Canal Company all the money it has expended with interest. Fifteen directors are provided for, nine to be named by the president of the United States and six by the other parties to the concession.

Russian Day at the Fair.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—The subjects of the Czar of all the Russias had a celebration at the White House to-day in honor of Empress Marie. It was called "Name Day," which Russians hold as of more importance than her birthday, and look forward to it, promising themselves a merry time. The Empress Marie, who was before her marriage Princess Dagmar of Denmark, is very popular in Russia. She attends all public functions and does more mixing with the "common" people than any other member of the royal family. She has established a number of free schools and has many young men attending college at her expense. She takes particular interest, too, in the education of young women. These things endear her to her subjects and this is why her "Name Day," was chosen for the official celebration at the Fair. The celebration began with religious ceremonies in the Russian church on West Madison street, at which Archbishop Nicholas presided. These were followed by a concert in Festival Hall at Jackson Park. The Russian band furnished music, under the leadership of Conductor Glawatch. The entire Exposition orchestra participated in the orchestra numbers, and supported in the choral selections on the programme the chorus of Russian singers who are residents of Chicago. The celebration of Russian Day concluded with a dinner given to members of the Russian jury of award and to the presidents and vice-presidents of foreign juries of awards, at the Lexington Hotel.

Busy Silver Men.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—The general committee elected by the silver convention met to-day at the Palmer House and effected permanent organization by electing Gen. A. J. Warner of Ohio president, and Geo. F. Washburn of Boston general secretary. Col. A. C. Fisk of Colorado and H. E. Taubeneck of Illinois were made honorary members of the committee. The committee on ways and means was elected, consisting of Gen. A. J. Warner of Ohio; Hon. Dennis Sheedy, Colorado; C. B. Matthews, New York; W. A. Clark, Montana; C. E. Allen, Utah; J. L. Johnson, Virginia; and Geo. V. Bryan, Idaho. The following committee on propaganda were appointed:—Hon. J. S. Dougherty, Texas; Col. A. C. Fiske, Colorado; Ignatius Donnelly, Minnesota; I. T. Dean, New York; E. D. Stark, Ohio, and Governor R. F. Kolb, Alabama. Addresses were delivered by Congressman Bryan of Idaho and other silver advocates, and it was decided that officials of the general committee, together with members of the sub-committee should meet in Washington next Tuesday. They will probably remain there until the close of the session of Congress.

BALFOUR'S OPINION

Important Meeting of Influential Men in London To-Day.

RT. HON. A. J. ON FINANCE AND TRADE

Condemns Isolated Action by Individual States.

Believes There Should be an International Money Standard—A European War Not an Unmixed Evil—Vote of Thanks for His Address—Fatal Explosion on a German Warship.

London, Aug. 3.—A meeting was held to-day at the Mansion house to consider the financial and business situation. Lord Mayor Sir Stuart Knill presided. The gathering was largely attended. Among those present were right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, formerly president of the board of agriculture; Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, of Robar, Lubbock & Co., bankers; Hon. Thos. F. Bayard, American ambassador to Great Britain; Dr. Daniel Horton and most of the leading bankers of London. Mr. Balfour made an address. He disclaimed political motives for being present, and referred to the anxiety felt throughout the world in connection with the currency changes in India and the action that might be taken by the United States government. The gold standard, Mr. Balfour declared, would never satisfy commercial wants, while a double standard alone could prevent dangerous oscillations in trade. He condemned isolated action on the part of individual states and recommended an international agreement fixing the ratio of value between gold and silver. In the course of his address Mr. Balfour denied that advocates of bi-metallism aimed at the inflation of currency. This might be true, he said, of some bi-metallists connected with the western league of America, but it did not apply to the bi-metallists of Europe, who believe the adoption of bi-metallism would prove the safest commercial policy. In the event of a European war the debt standard would, according to Mr. Balfour, be found very advantageous. The meeting adopted a vote of thanks to Mr. Balfour for his address.

Terrible Fatal Explosion.

Berlin, Aug. 3.—A disastrous explosion took place on board the German armor-clad steamer Baden, at Kiel. Lieut. Olsener and Zembach and seven seamen were killed and seventeen persons wounded. It appears some men had just removed from the magazine a grenade measuring 26 centimeters in diameter. Through some cause not yet explained the grenade exploded, killing or wounding nearly every person in the immediate neighborhood. The Baden is a vessel of 5000 tons. She was launched in 1880, mounts eight large guns and has armor ten inches thick at the water line.

Certified by Reputable Witnesses.

New York, Aug. 3.—There was a great throng of worshippers to-day at the sacred relic of St. Anne in the French Canadian church of St. Jean Baptiste on East 76th street, word having been received that the holy pontiff would grant the indulgence of portuncle to all visiting the church on this day. This is regarded as a noteworthy action on the part of the pope, the indulgence having usually been confined to Franciscan churches. The relic is alleged to be a piece of the body of St. Anne, grandmother of Jesus Christ, and its genuineness is certified to by Archbishop Corrigan of New York and Cardinal Taschereau of Canada.

Bayard's Generosity.

London, Aug. 3.—The miners' relief committee, which has charge of the disposition of the funds collected for the families of the 139 miners who lost their lives in the recent colliery disaster at Thornhill, near Dewsbury, in Yorkshire, has passed a special address of thanks to Hon. T. F. Bayard, United States ambassador to Great Britain, for his letter of sympathy and the cheque for $25 with which it was accompanied. It is said that this is the first time that a minister from a foreign country has made a contribution towards a miners' relief fund.

It Was a Reunion.

There was a litle incident not down on the programme mapped out for the reinterment of Jefferson Davis at Richmond. Leaning against the clerk's desk at one of the leading hotels was a well-known general whose name has heretofore always been synonymous with bravery in action on the side of the lost cause. Unnoticed by him, and equally unmindful of his presence, there approached the desk a man who enjoys the rare distinction of having served in federal army as a private. Running his finger down the open register that lay upon the desk, the newcomer halted a moment and turning to a companion, exclaimed: "General Black; so he's here. Well, I should like to meet that fellow again. The last time I saw him was at the battle of Y——, where he was running like a turkey from the enemy."

Here the general turned, and the two men recognizing each other, the speaker held out his hand in greeting and instantaneously concluded: "And I was keeping him company."—Chicago Tribune.

Your Morning Coffee.

"Do you see how that cream has curdled in you coffee?" said a well known caterer yesterday. "You'd attribute that to its being sour; that's not the cause. The trouble is that very few people know how to pour a cup of coffee. It is almost the universal notion that the cream and sugar should be put in first and then the hot coffee poured upon this; this is a mistake, as it will always invariably curdle the cream. You should first put the cream in the cup, then the coffee, and put the sugar in afterward, if you use it, and you will always have a good cup of coffee."

SILVER CONVENTION.

Thurman of Ohio and Powderly of the K. of L. Speak.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—In the course of his address yesterday Mayor Carter Harrison of this city said: "I welcome you warmly because I believe you have the good of the country at heart. Some of you may be rather wild. It is said you are silver lunatics. I look down upon you and am rather glad to welcome such lunatics. It is crazy men that march the world over and make progress a possibility. They said that though you believe in bi-metallism you are crazy. If the action of 1873 should be blotted from the annals of American political action, I believe silver would be worth 139 cents an ounce. Be wise in your deliberations, but fearless. Congress is about to meet. Give the benefit of your deliberations to congress and tell Grover Cleveland what the people of the United States want."

Allen W. Thurman of Ohio, in assuming the permanent chairmanship, to which he had been elected, said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention—The fight between those who believe that the controlling medium of this country should be hard money, that is, real money, gold and silver, and paper redeemable in the same, and those who believe in the use of soft money, that is, paper promises to pay money, redeemable in other promises to pay, is on. The late demand in the east to have the government issue bonds and the cry that is now made for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, changing it, regardless of facts, with all the ills that the nation's flesh is heir to, ought to make this perfectly apparent to every thinking man, for should the Sherman law be repealed without substituting anything in lieu thereof, it means final destruction of silver money as a measure of value, and no man can tell when it will ever be restored again to its former place.

"I am against unredeemable currency in every way, but, however, if it is to be decreed that we must have fiat money, if our circulation is to be based upon fiat alone, then I am in favor of its being issued by the government, and not by individuals, because I have more faith in all the people than I have in any particular class of people. But there is no need of fiat money, for while it is true that there is not a sufficient amount of gold, yet there is enough real money—gold and silver—upon which our currency can safely rest, and if the people of this country are only true to the principles of hard money, which were taught them by their fathers, those who seek to now issue fiat money will be doomed to disappointment, for when the people of this country come to the full import of this demand to destroy silver they will in no uncertain sound let the people know they are for hard money, against paper money still."

When Mr. Thurman concluded his address calls of "Powderly" brought him to the platform.

After a proposition from an excitable delegate from Nebraska that a committee be appointed to draft a memorial to congress and an address to the people of the United States had been overwhelmingly sat upon, Mr. Powderly said that he was present to represent hundreds of his brethren who could not come themselves. Seventy-five thousand Knights of Labor were standing on the brink of ruin. Ten thousand alone were idle, and 5,000 more in the east would feel bitterly the effort to monetize silver, for the existing danger was not confined to any particular section. The country should be able to make its own currency without any dictation from across the water. If there had been any time in history when it was necessary to be deliberate the time was at hand. Every Knight of Labor throughout the country who was true to his constitution, and they all were, was in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Tortured American Christians.

London, Aug. 2.—The question of the Turkish outrages upon Armenian Christians was again brought up in the House of Commons to-day. Several members asked for information as to the charges made that the Turkish officials had tortured the persons who were some time ago arrested for complicity in the seditious rioting at Cesarea and Marsovan in the efforts to get the accused to implicate themselves and others. In response to the questions, Sir Edward Grey, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, said that what little information the foreign office had on the subject was very painful. Fifty-six persons were arrested, and of this number seventeen had been sentenced to death and many of the others were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Subsequently the Sultan of Turkey commuted the death sentences of all but five of the prisoners. These five had been executed within the past two or three days. From the evidence that had been given at the trials, all of which had been carefully investigated by the British representative in Turkey and a report thereon forwarded to the foreign office, it was clearly shown that two of the men executed, and probably more, were innocent of the charges made against them. The British representative in Constantinople had used his influence to convince the Ottoman authorities that the trial was unfair, but his efforts to have the wrong righted were in vain.

Tupper's Talk.

Paris, Aug. 2.—The representative in this city of the United Press had an interview to-day with Hon. C. H. Tupper, Canadian minister of marine, and British agent to the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration, in regard to the alleged decision of the Tribunal of Arbitration. When informed of the statements that had appeared in the London Pall Mall Gazette, Mr. Tupper laughed and said: "You are authorized to say that all forecasts of the tribunal's decision are mere surmises. The arbitrators are sitting in the strictest secrecy; nobody is allowed to approach them; no protocol has ever been drawn." Mr. Tupper added that he had heard that the arbitrators had arrived at a decision in regard to half the points presented; but that they themselves did not know when their work would terminate.

Col. Hughes' Disobedience.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 3.—The court martial of Col. J. W. F. Hughes, who was in command of the military forces collected at the state house last February by Gov. Lewelling, commenced this afternoon. Hughes was ordered by the governor to take Representative hall, which was held by the Republican house of representatives, and drive the Republicans out. This order, however, he declined to obey, taking the ground that the governor had no authority to issue such an order, for the reason that the militia had been called out contrary to law. Thereupon he was suspended, but refused to resign and demanded a court-martial. The matter has been postponed from time to time pending the reorganization of the militia. The case is one of importance to members of state militia throughout the country, as it involves the question as to the right of a militia officer to question the authority of a superior officer in time of service. It is held by many authorities that if Col. Hughes should be upheld the example thus set would prove destructive of discipline.

NO FAULT TO FIND.

Unprecedented Admission by the Leaders of the Tories.

London, Aug. 2.—Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, leader of the Conservatives in the House of Commons, to-day assured the government that the opposition did not intend to embarrass the negotiations in regard to Siam. On the contrary, the political opponents of the government generally admitted that little fault could be found with the action of the ministers in the Siamese trouble.

Henry Labouchere, the well known Radical who represents Northampton, complimented Lord Rosebery, the foreign minister, upon his statesmanlike attitude throughout the whole Siamese affair, and expressed the hope that Lord Rosebery would follow the same course in regard to Egypt, so as to remove a natural source of irritation in France.

Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, said that he had recognized the moderation in the tone of the leaders of the opposition during the debate. He thought that the subject had been sufficiently discussed, and that it ought now to be dropped.

Advices from Bangkok show that no understanding has been reached regarding the delimitation of the territory claimed by France, or at least, that no knowledge to that effect has reached the Siamese capital, neither is it known at Bangkok that the blockade is to be at once raised; on the contrary, dispatches from Bangkok, fully support the reports current last night that much uneasiness as to the final outcome of the trouble is felt in Bangkok and that the anxiety is increasing daily. It is feared an attack will shortly be made on Bangkok, unless the French government sends orders to Vice Admiral Humann not to attack the city.

Despite alarming telegrams from Bangkok, the opinion here and in the best informed quarters in Paris, is that the whole question will be settled peacefully. Lord Dufferin, the British ambassador to France, is understood to have received assurances that the blockade will be immediately raised and the province of Ankor and Battabang will not be occupied by French troops. Lord Dufferin is so well satisfied with his negotiations with M. de Ville that he has arranged to return to England soon.

Atlantic Shipping.

New York, Aug. 3.—Arrived: Norwegian, Moville. Arrived out: Trave, from New York, at Southampton; Chicago, from New York, at Antwerp; Weimar, from Baltimore, at Bremen; Mohawk, from New York, at London; Parthian, from New York, at Rotterdam; Rotterdam, from New York, at Rotterdam. Sighted: Paris, from New York, off Scilly; Amsterdam, for Rotterdam, passed Prawl Point; Venetia, from New York for Stettin, passed Lewis islands.

Sailed from foreign ports: Spree from Southampton for New York; Maasdam from Rotterdam for New York; Rhatia from Havre for New York; Fulda from Genoa for New York; Weehawken from Dover for New York.

General American Dispatches.

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—A Chinaman was cleaning some cartridge shells, this afternoon, in a junk yard, and Frank Jacobs and Nathan Livingstone were watching him. Suddenly there was an explosion, and the men were enveloped in a sheet of flame. Outsiders rushed to their assistance and put out the flames which had caught their clothes and threatened the building. Jacobs owned the iron yard next to the junk shop, and he and Livingstone went into the junk shop to see the Chinaman at work. The Chinaman had a number of shells with no bullets in them, and from which he was removing the powder. Jacobs thinks he must have struck one of them too hard with a hammer he was using.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The report of Minister Blount on Hawaiian affairs is due in Washington to-night, and is likely to be delivered to Secretary Gresham at any time. The mail coming from Honolulu on the steamer Australian reached Washington on Monday, and as the Oceanic, which carried Mr. Blount's report, arrived in San Francisco the day after the Australia, the mysterious document seems to be greatly overdue.

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—Plans for the building of the Midwinter Exposition to the number of twelve have been submitted. The buildings will occupy a space 1700 by 1400 feet in area. The executive committee will probably make a selection of plans before the end of the next week. Assistant Director-General Cornelly will leave for Chicago to-morrow evening. He will take with him all the necessary credentials, and upon his arrival at the Exposition he will confer with the representatives of foreign nations and ask them to appoint commissioners. He has already had the assurance of their hearty co-operation.

Foreign.

London, Aug. 2.—Wm. Henry Grenfells, member of Parliament for Herefordshire, has applied for the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds. Mr. Grenfell is a Liberal and Home Ruler, but he does not approve of the proposed retention of Irish members in the Imperial Parliament, and, as he cannot support this clause of the Home Rule bill he wishes to retire from Parliament.

Northern Pacific.

Double trains daily to St. Paul, Milwaukee and Chicago without change of cars. Connects at St. Paul and Chicago for all points east and south. Superior Pullman sleepers, upholstered tourist cars and dining cars on all through trains. Direct service to the Yellowstone national park. Fast time and all the reduced rates offered patrons of this line. For full information call or address E. E. Blackwood, ticket agent, Adelphi building, Victoria.

Pocket and table cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

AMERICAN BANKS.

Relief Comes From an Unlooked for Quarter.

New York, Aug. 2.—A new and unexpected element of relief has been introduced into the financial situation. United States bonds have reached such a low figure that the national banks see their way clear to make a profit by issuing circulation against them. Arrangements have therefore been made by several of the more prominent banks to increase their circulation from minimum limits at which it now stands to such amount as will materially relieve the present tension. It is estimated that eight million dollars or ten million dollars will be so added to New York's supply of currency within a very short time. Orders have already been placed with the comptroller of the currency for a part of the new bills, and some banks have bought bonds preparatory to depositing them in Washington. Shipments of gold from England to New York by to-day's steamer reached £930,000. Arrangements are also reported to have been made at Chicago for importing $1,250,000, it being against forwarding of wheat and produce to England.

Washington, Aug. 2.—With reference to the New York dispatch about banks taking advantage of low price of government bonds to increase their circulation, Comptroller of the Currency Eckels said this evening that in July the circulation of the national banks had increased over $5,000,000. In the quarter which ended July 31, the net increase was over eight million dollars, and he thinks in this month it will be increased at least that much more. Government 4 per cents. are now quoted at 108, which is quite a fall from maximum figures.

Harvey Fish Sons, who made a specialty of government bonds, to-day sent a circular to national bank officers urging the importance of enlarging their circulation. They said: "There is room for over $40,000,000 provided the bonds can be secured for deposit. The banks can perform that service by increasing their circulation, and receive a reward in the shape of large profits. Bank currency is the best which the country can have, because it expands when needed and contracts when needed, instead of, in the latter case, remaining in circulation to induce foolish speculation, which hastens and intensifies panics such as we are now passing through."

LUMINIFEROUS ETHER.

A Scientific Paper by Sir Gabriel Stokes at the Victoria Institute.

A few days ago Sir Gabriel Stokes, Bart., F. R. S., who now occupies Sir Isaac Newton's professorial chair at Cambridge University, gave the results of his investigations on this subject, which he, as a man of science, has made his specialty; the occasion chosen was the annual meeting of the Victoria Institute at London, England, of which he is president. Sir Gabriel Stokes was supported by His Excellency the United States Ambassador to England, and a large number of home, foreign and colonial members. Although the hall was densely crowded in every part, yet many letters of regret at not being able to be present were read from others, among these the Dukes of Argyll, Westminster, Fife, and special communications were also received from Lord Halsbury, vice-president, and Lord Kelvin, the president of the Royal Society. The report for the year was read by Captain F. Petrie, the honorary secretary, and showed that the home, colonial and American members now numbered 1450. The Society's scientific work had tended to bring about a truer appreciation of the results of scientific enquiry, and to show that there is an absence of real opposition between science and revelation. Sir Gabriel then described the Luminiferous Ether, which had been termed a medium whose vibrations are supposed to cause light, pervades all space, is imponderable and infinitely elastic. He explained the results of the investigations of home and foreign men of science into the nature of that substance, and said that it was quite conceivable that further great discoveries might be made as regards it. What its nature was we could only assume; for instance, the results of modern astronomical calculation has shown that light travelling at the rate of 186,000 miles a second, would take four years say, to go from the nearest star to the earth; now as we saw the fixed stars there must be some link of connection between us and them. There were two theories of light; according to one, light was a substance darted forth from the luminous body, according to the other it was a state of change taking place, propagated by a medium intervening between that body and the observer. Sir Isaac Newton held that there must be such a medium, either material or immaterial, but the question arose how far did it extend; was it infinite like space? Science could give no answer; if it were limited what was outside it? Was there another system subject to the same or different laws? If there be such then, according to phenomena open to our investigation there can be no communication therewith. But the properties of ether are no less remarkable than its extent, the question whether it gravitates towards ponderable matter, science cannot answer, but if it be connected with gravitation, it cannot be imponderable. Sir Gabriel then referred to the undulatory theory of sound, and to his own suggestion to Faraday, 40 years ago, in regard to the possibility of the electricity having an undulatory motion somewhat similar to that of light. Since then Clark Maxwell has shown that the velocity of light agrees with that of electricity, and Hertz has shown that the one exhibits some phenomena of the other.

At the conclusion of the address, Hon. T. F. Bayard, the United States Ambassador to England, as a member of the institute, moved, and Sir Henry Barkly, G. C. M. G., K. C. B., F. R. S., seconded a vote of thanks for the address. Canon Girdlestone and Admiral Grant, C.B., moved and seconded a vote of thanks to the chair, and the summer list of home and colonial applicants for enrolment as supporters was begun, after which the members and associates held a conversazione in the museum, where refreshments were served.

Facts About Chicago.

London, Aug. 2.—An editorial in this week's issue of the Times and Echo of London, which has an immense circulation amongst the working classes, says: "Chicago has had bad luck with her exposition on the whole. The place stinks, the people are inhospitable, the show turns out to be tame, and the storm on Lake Michigan, by which 30 lives were lost, has been followed by a fearful fire in the exposition grounds, causing the death of a large number of firemen. Every man who has been to Chicago has come back disillusioned and disappointed and loud in his dissuasion of others who are contemplating a visit. The English rush to Lake Michigan will be a very mild one this autumn."

How Cigarettes are Made.

The Washington correspondent of the Troy Times gleans from the annual report of the commissioner of internal revenue some facts interesting to smokers regarding the manufacture of cigarettes.

The details of cigarettes are kept to a greater or less degree a secret by the manufacturers, each of whom has his own particular combination of tobaccos. The original mixture is merely a basis for artificial flavoring. To begin with, various essential oils are added. The list of these includes roses, rose geranium, vanilla bean, Tonka bean and licorice root. Finally, the particular drug chosen in the shape of a liqued solution is sprayed on the material. I cannot mention all the drugs that are used in the manufacture of cigarettes, but there is no doubt that opium, valerian and cannabis indica are utilized to the largest extent. Each manufacturer may be said to create a special drug habit among those who smoke his brand, so that they are not satisfied with any other.

The charge that the paper with which cigarettes are wrapped is drugged is untrue. There can be no object in poisoning it when the drugs can be put into the tobacco so much easier and to do so would discolor it. The paper with which many Havana cigarettes are wrapped is made to look like tobacco by soaking it in a solution of tobacco stems.

Manufacturers of cigarettes claim to use the very best quality of tobacco. It is impossible that this should be true, because they could not do it without losing money. Nothing more than a pair of scales is needed to demonstrate the proposition. A package of the best cigarettes, containing twenty, weighs as much as four moderate-sized cigars; that is it includes as much tobacco. But, as everybody knows, first-rate cigars cannot be purchased a 4 cents apiece.

The best Virginia tobacco costs nearly as much as the imported Havana. Furthermore, the process employed in making cigarettes are elaborate and the machinery is enormously expensive. So the ingenious cigarette-maker, has a cheap material, as he must, in order to gain a profit, and gives it a pleasant flavor with essential oils, putting in such quantity of opium or valerian as may be calculated to soothe the nerves of the smoker and induce a pleasant state of feeling.

Smoking Cars for Ladies.

The Russian Minister of Ways and Communications has at last, writes our Odessa correspondent conceded the frequently preferred public request to order the provision of ladies' smoking compartments on all railways. It is strange, indeed, adds our correspondent, that such special accommodation was not long ago provided in this country, when smoking is so customary among married ladies, and perhaps still more generally in vogue among spinsters of a "certain age." The educated Russian is quite as punctilliously polite towards the fair sex as his gallant Gallic cousin, and his ready concession of "place aux dames" to lady fellow travellers not infrequently tries and enhances the sincerity of his gallantry when he happens to be a non-smoker, and finds himself in the society of ladies whose chief diversions during a tedious railway journey is the making and consuming of numberless cigarettes.

Mrs. Amanda Paisley

For many years an esteemed communicant of Trinity Episcopal church, Newburgh, N. Y., always says "**Thank You**" to Hood's Sarsaparilla. She suffered for years from **Eczema** and **Scrofula** sores on her face, head and ears, making her deaf nearly a year, and affecting her sight. To the surprise of her friends

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has effected a cure and she can now hear and see as well as ever. For full particulars of her case send to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in condition, proportion and appearance.

NOTICE

Johnson Street from Chambers Street eastward will be closed until further notice.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

jy29-tf

Real Estate.

1 House, full sized lot, fenced, close to tram only $850; cash $150; balance on easy terms at 8 per cent.; cheap.
1 House and Lot, Craigflower Road, only $750; cash $100; balance at 8 percent., easy terms.
½ acre Blocks, $2 0; 1 acre Blocks at $600; easy terms.
50 acres of good Land, 9 miles from city, railway crosses it; very cheap, $60 per acre.
100 acres of good land; 9 miles from city; very cheap, $25 per acre.
100 acres, improved; 12 heifers, 5 pigs, 4 dog, chickens, 1 horse, 1 cottage, woodshed, stable, chicken house, etc.; $3000 good terms.
99 acres, Cobble Hill, fine improved farm, $4,900.
200 acres, Cobble Hill, improved; $3,000, very easy terms.
63 acres, Cadboro Bay, 4 miles from P. O., under cultivation, with improvements costing $7,000; land $500 per acre; improvements $4 000; good terms.
Easie lots, in good position, cheap.
Several good Houses to Rent.

A. WILLIAMS,
5 Store Street, Opposite Railway Station

JOHN MESTON

CARRIAGE MAKER
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets.
VICTORIA, B. C.

If you only knew how nice it is--Tamilkande Tea.

Wall paper and room mouldings at Meltor's, Fort street, above Douglas

City of Victoria, British Columbia.

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned on or before the 22nd August, 1893, for the purchase of Debentures of the corporation of the City of Victoria amounting to $85,000 in sums of $1000 each, payable in fifty years from 3rd July, 1893, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 4 1-2 per centum per annum payable half yearly, with principal and interest payable in currency or its sterling equivalent at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling at the Bank of British North America, either at New York, U. S. A., or Montreal or Victoria, Canada.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, from July 3rd, 1893, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of the Educational Loan By-Law, 1893, with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk's Office. City Clerk.
Victoria, B. C., July 17, 1893.

City of Victoria, British Columbia.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DEBENTURES

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Broad Street Local Improvement Debentures," will be received at the office of the undersigned on or before the 22nd August, 1893, for the purchase of "Local Improvement Debentures, amounting to $10,788, payable in ten years from November 24, 1892, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, with principal and interest payable at Victoria, B. C. The tenderer must state the net price at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price, the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at 5 per cent. from 24th November, 1892, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Broad Street Local Improvement By-Law, 1892," and are secured by a special rate imposed by that by-law, and on that security only.

The total assessed value of the whole real property ratable under the above by-law, according to the assessment roll of 1892, is $685,384.

The corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk's office. City Clerk.
Victoria, B. C., July 17th, 1893.

To Ship Owners.

The undersigned begs to announce that he has taken the CLYDE SHIP YARD, at Rock Bay, Victoria, and is now prepared for all kinds of work, new or old. Send orders thankfully received and big ones in proportion.

ORLANDO WARNER.

July 3-1mo.

The Creditors' Trusts Deeds Act, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that Adam Grant Horne, of the city of Nanaimo, British Columbia, merchant, has by deed dated the 17th day of July, 1893, assigned all his real and personal property, except as therein mentioned, to James Hill Lawson, of the city of Victoria, B.C., gentleman, for the benefit of his creditors, which said deed was executed by the said Adam Grant Horne and James Hill Lawson on the 17th day of July, 1893.

All persons having claims against the said Adam Grant Horne are required to send them in on or before the 17th day of August, 1893, to the said assignee, with full particulars in writing, signed by the party claiming.

And notice is hereby given that after the said date the assignee will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the creditors, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which the said assignee shall then have had notice.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 18th day of July, 1893.

BELYEA & GREGORY,
Solicitors for the Assignee.

July 18-10t.

Atlantic Steamship Lines.

Tickets to and from Europe via CHICAGO AND THE WORLD'S FAIR, through NEW YORK, BOSTON and CANADIAN PORTS, via any Atlantic Steamship Lines. For particulars, dates, rates, etc. Apply to

ALLAN CAMERON,
General Steamship Agent,
Cor. Fort and Gov't St.

"Land Registry Act."

Lot No. 1247 and Subdivision No. 15 of Lot No. 1257, Victoria City.

A certificate of indefeasible title to the above property will be issued to Joseph Dwyer on the 30th day of October, 1893, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest in said property, or some part thereof.

C. J. LEIGGATT,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, July 29, 1893. jy31-3m

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders will be received up to 4 o'clock p.m. on Monday, the 7th inst., for the constructions of drains under the provisions of the Surface Drainage By-Law, in the following districts, viz.:

Spring Ridge, from Vining street northerly to near Bay street.

James Bay: From near intersection of Superior and Oswego along Superior, Montreal and Michigan to St. Lawrence. Also from near Oswego and St. James along Oswego, Niagara and San Juan Avenue to near the Dallas Road.

Plans and specifications may be seen and forms of tender obtained at the City Engineer's office from and after Thursday, the 3rd inst.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

A Novel —FOR— 3⅓ cts.

CHOICE BOOKS almost Given Away to Readers of the

VICTORIA TIMES

The BEST BOOKS by the Best Authors at One-Third of their Value.

The Times' Book Offer

To any Times subscriber who will send us Four of the following Coupons (which may be cut from four issues of the same date, or from four issues of different dates), accompanied by Ten Cents in postage stamps, we will send post-paid by mail Any Three Books to be selected by yourself from the list printed below:—

The Victoria Times Coupon.

Number of the 3 Books Wanted.....
Your Name.....
Your Address, No. ..... Street
Town or City.....

Cut out and send to this office Four of the above Coupons, together with Ten Cents, and we will send you post-paid Any Three of the following books:—

No. 1. THE SCARLET LETTER. By Nathaniel Hawthorne.
No. 2. THE MYSTERY OF COLDFIELD; or, NOT PROVEN. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 3. UNDER THE RED FLAG. By Miss M. E. Braddon.
No. 4. KING SOLOMON'S MINES. By H. Rider Haggard.
No. 5. AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS. By Jules Verne.
No. 6. THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. By Alexander Dumas.
No. 7. LADY GRACE. By Mrs. Henry Wood.
No. 8. AVERIL. By Rosa Nouchette Carey.
No. 9. THE BLACK DWARF. By Sir Walter Scott.
No. 10. A NOBLE LIFE. By Miss Mulock.
No. 11. THE BELLE OF LYNN; or, THE MILLER'S DAUGHTER. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 12. THE BLACK TULIP. By Alexander Dumas.
No. 13. THE DUCHESS. By "The Duchess."
No. 14. NURSE REVEL'S MISTAKE. By Florence Warden.
No. 15. MERLE'S CRUSADE. By Rosa Nouchette Carey.
No. 16. A STUDY IN SCARLET. By A. Conan Doyle.
No. 17. ROCK RUIN; or, THE DAUGHTER OF THE ISLAND. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens.
No. 18. LORD LISLE'S DAUGHTER. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 19. THE ARMORER OF TYRE. By Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.
No. 20. MR. GILFIL'S LOVE STORY. By George Eliot.
No. 21. A SCARLET SIN. By Florence Marryat.
No. 22. THE SEA KING. By Captain Marryatt.
No. 23. THE SIEGE OF GRANADA. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton.
No. 24. MR. KEESON'S WILL. By H. Rider Haggard.
No. 25. JENNY BARLOWE. By W. Clarke Russell.
No. 26. BEATON'S BARGAIN. By Mrs. Alexander.
No. 27. THE SQUIRE'S DARLING. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 28. THE RUSSIAN GIPSY. By Alexander Dumas.
No. 29. THE WANDERING HEIR. By Charles Reade.
No. 30. FLOWER AND WEED. By Miss M. E. Braddon.
No. 31. NO THOROUGHFARE. By Chas. Dickens and Wilkie Collins.
No. 32. THE GREAT HOGGARTY DIAMOND. By W. M. Thackeray.

The above books are well printed and bound in paper covers. They are sold regularly at retail for ten cents each, so that our offer enables our readers to buy them at one-third of their value. It is a chance to secure standard works of fiction at merely nominal cost.

One of the above coupons will be published in every issue of the Times until further notice. Cut out and save them until you have four, when they can be sent to the office and the three books of your selection obtained. Then you can again save the coupons until you have four more when you can secure three more books, and so on.

We make this liberal offer, whereby some of the best works of fiction in the English language may be secured by our readers for the merest trifle of expense, in order to increase our circulation. Our Present Readers will Greatly Oblige us by Calling the attention of their Friends to the fact that by buying The Times they can secure the advantages of our Great Book Offer. Address:—

(N.B.—Of the stock of books first received, several of the numbers in the above list are exhausted, but another supply will be received in two weeks' time. All orders which include any of the missing novels will be filed pending arrival of new supply. This explanation will account for any delay that may occur in receiving books.)

THE TIMES,
Victoria, B. C.

AUCTION SALES.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF

Valuable Real Estate

SITUATED IN VICTORIA CITY.

I am instructed by the assignees of the Estate of A. J. Smith, Esquire, to sell by Public Auction, on a day to be named by the assignees, at the Salesroom, 40 Yates Street, all his Valuable Real Estate.

Particulars and descriptions of the property will be given in a few days.

W. R. CLARKE,
Auctioneer.

jy31

JOSHUA DAVIES,

AUCTIONEER.

I am instructed by Messrs. Redon & Hartnagle to sell on the premises, on

Friday, Aug. 4,

1893, at 11 o'clock a.m., all the

FURNITURE

Etc., contained in the 23 rooms in the

Theatre Portion of the Old Driard Hotel,

COMPRISING

Bedroom Sets, Lounges, Sofas, Hair Mattresses, Spring Mattresses, Pillows, Blankets, Carpets, Blinds, Gas Fittings, Chamber Crockery, Mats, Curtains, Wardrobe Cornices, Rubber Stair Mats, Cornices, Parlor Suites, M. T. Tables, Mat Chairs,

FINE FRENCH BOUDOIR GRAND PIANO

In burl black walnut case; made by A. Borde. 1 Piano Cover.

TERMS CASH.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
Auctioneer

aul

THE MILITARY SERVICE.

In 1468 the army in Flanders used wine that was regularly cut from the gudgeons with hatchets and distributed in the shape of ice.

The Indian government announces that it estimates that 1,535 horses, suitable for army purposes, will be required during the season of 1893-94.

An agricultural order of merit is to be given annually to officers and others in the French army who possess knowledge of technical works useful to agriculture.

There are now 12,600 officers in the French infantry. The military schools graduate about 650 officers annually, and about the same number are lost by death, dismission and retirement.

Horses suspected of being affected with glanders have been vaccinated in Berlin with mallein, and the results were so good that the inspectors of the military veterinary service are being instructed in its use.

In addition to its supply of horses from Australia the Indian government now gets them from South America. They must be not less than 15½ hands high, and must not include piebald or cream-colored animals. Their average cost, delivered at Calcutta, is nearly $185 each.

WILL MAKE YOU SMILE.

First Stranger—"It seems to me I have seen your face before." Second Stranger—"Quite likely. That's where I carry it."—Tid-Bits.

Jackson—"I met a man on the street yesterday who reminded me of you." Jenkins—"Is that so. How?" Jackson—"He, too, has owed me ten dollars for more than a month."—Browning, King & Co.'s Monthly.

Mother—"You naughty boy! You've been fighting. Little Son—"No, ma." "How did you clothes get torn and your face get scratched?" "I was tryin' to keep a bad boy from hurting a good little boy." "That was noble. Who was the good little boy?" "Me!"—Tid-Bits.

Rev. Silas Softey—"Ah, Thomas, that man tried to take me in about that wretched screw of a horse; but I'm not such a fool as I look, eh?" Thomas (the groom)—"Nos, sir, that ye're not." Rev. Silas—"Eh, what?" Thomas—"Beg pardon, sir, I mean ye're hadn't need to bea."—Punch.

Big Man (ferociously)—"I'm pleased to have met you, sir. I hear, sir, that you alluded to me last night as an 'individual.'" Little Man (seeing his way out of a row)—"That's where you are misinformed. I alluded to you as an 'individualist.' I'm a 'collectivist,' you know."—Funny Folks.

FOUND IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Elongated ear lobes are considered a mark of beauty in Borneo.

A human skull as large as a bushel basket has been found in Sicily.

In Lamar beehives hang in the form of oblong gourds from the branches of trees.

Manufacturers of glass in Dresden produce some of their finest wares in furnaces with chambers and compartments instead of pots.

During the reign of Elizabeth English dudes wore shoes three feet in length, the toe pointed and fastened up to the garter with golden chains, to which little bells were attached.

Some English religious and charitable institutions have set a good example by turning over to the depositors in building societies robbed by J. Spencer Balfour the latter's apparently generous contributions to them. When his true character became known it was evident that they had received stolen goods, and they voluntarily made restitution.

THE FARMERS' CORNER.

TIMELY NOTES AND NEWS FOR CANADIAN AGRICULTURISTS.

Profits in Bees—A Thoughtful Article to Induce Farmers to Give the Keeping of a Few Colonies Some Attention—The Best Time to Commence.

The Farm Journal thinks every farmer should keep a few bees, urging the matter as follows:

Why should not every farmer have a few colonies to gather the honey and fertilize the bloom of his orchards? There is nothing in the way of every intelligent man or woman living in the country from doing this. The necessary instruction for beginners is cheap and available. Like a modern hardware store, supply dealers have every fixture of hives and their appliances ready for service that a novice may begin at once. Transferring, introducing of queens, dividing of colonies, extracting of honey, handling and marketing the same, can all be learned in a short time. In fact, the art is fast becoming a science. The introducing of queens, that was for a long time considered a hazardous experiment, is now performed with but little risk. Cages are now so constructed that all that is necessary to do with the queen and her convoy when they are received in such a cage, is just to take out the cork stopping the entrance, and putting the cage between the combs, or simply laying it on t[illegible]. Of course, the old queen has to be previously removed. Sugar paste having been put in the cage, stopping the hole from which the cork has been removed, it requires some time before the queen imprisoned is liberated, and during this time the bees and she become acquainted, and having liberated her themselves without any excitement, she is generally well received.

As we have formerly hinted, the spring is the best season for commencing bee-keeping. Get one or two colonies to start with. If you can get them in movable comb hives, so much the better. If these are not available take good colonies in box hives and have them transferred in May into whatever kind of hive you may select. Remember there are no patents on hives that amount to anything now. Do not believe any venders of patent hives. They are frauds. Langstroth, the American chaff hives, single and double stories, the Simplicity and many others, are all reliable and free from patents.

Soil For Young Orchards.

A correspondent of the Cultivator writes as follows about planting young apple orchards:

I have noticed many articles of late in relation to the planting of young trees in old orchards, by the setting of young apple trees upon soil that has been previously devoted to orcharding, with the expectation of raising thrifty and profitable orchards. I think the farmer who sets out a young orchard upon soil that has already produced one orchard will meet with disappointment if he expects to raise a thrifty and paying orchard. In all my experience and observation I have failed to see a right down good, thrifty orchard which was set upon such soil. I believe this failure is due to the fact that the elements which go to support the growth of the trees, and the production of the fruit, have been exhausted, and so far reduced as to be almost incapable of the production of thrifty apple trees or fair crops of fruit. However, some may say that they have no soil suitable for an orchard, unless they do take the same old site. The farmer, however, had better take up with a new site, if it is not as good for the purpose. He will meet with better success in this way than if he chooses the old site.

Some of the best orchards I ever saw were planted upon new soil, or soil that had lately been cleared from the forest, or even before the stumps had been all cleared off. The trees grew smooth, and the fruit was large and fair, and the borers were few and far between. Therefore it is evident that the apple tree needs a soil which has not been robbed of those elements most essential to the production of a perfect tree and smooth, well-ripened fruit. The young farmer should not select an old orchard site for this purpose if he desires a good-paying orchard, but should take a new one every time to insure success. One may dress the old site, and redress it many times over, and he will never bring it back to the fertility essential to success until many years have passed away. One cannot afford to wait a series of years who desires a profitable orchard. Better let the old site be used for other purposes, apply the dressing to a new site, prepare the soil well, set carefully, and then watch over the trees, and success is assured.

Feeding While Milking.

A writer in favor of not feeding the cow while she is being milked makes the following point: "Now in the years that I have cared for and studied the nature and habits of animals I have noticed this, that, when left to their own way, the cow, the mare, the ewe, the sow and any animal that suckles her young, is seldom, if ever, seen feeding at the time of nursing their young, and they always appear at the time to be giving thought only to this one thing, that of yielding what they have stored up for that occasion." This we consider an unwarranted straining of the point. Cows, ewes and mares are often seen feeding while their young suckle. That the young take advantage of the time when the dam is idle, proves nothing but the common instinct of the young that this is a good opportunity to get a square meal. We have milked many a cow while eating her mess and never knew of an instance where they did not "give down" freely. The only inconvenience we ever encountered was from their reaching for food when it was not placed in their easy reach. As to the sow, when attacked by a dozen squealing pigs, as we have seen, each tugging at a teat, what else could she do but lie down and let them fill themselves? She would make poor headway foraging by dragging them along with her.

Live Stock Notes.

Let the fowls out when the weather is mild.

It is a shiftless farmer that leaves his calves to shift for themselves.

The cow that turns out the most butter or cheese for the least feed is the most profitable.

Don't cool off the stables before milking. It makes the cows hold their milk and frequently they become fretful and kick.

A Chicago paper says that more poultry houses are being erected upon the farms this year than ever before. This indicates more poultry to be kept, and better care given, for too many of those who have kept fowls have kept them about the barns and sheds in a haphazard sort of way. This means more eggs without sending to other countries for them, and lower prices in fixing which the increased tariff will have no share.

Probably the Short Horn and the Jersey cattle have done more to increase our meat and butter supply than any other breeds, or all others combined, as they were early imported, well advertised and widely spread, and each was good of its kind, but this does not prove that there cannot be others capable of making as much or more improvement, but there are not many disinterested parties who would dare try to name a better breed than the Jersey for butter, or a better breed for beef than the Short Horn, especially when used for grading up the other breeds or mixed stock.

Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry has made a report on the experiments and investigations being made in Chicago in the treatment of cattle for "lumpy jaw." The report concludes that the remedy tried—iodide of potassium—is a remarkable success, 63 per cent. of the cattle treated having been cured. The greater part of these were very seriously affected. The cost of treatment is comparatively small. The disease is not contagious, 21 healthy cattle having been confined in close quarters with the diseased for three months without showing any signs of being infected. The report severely arraigns the Live Stock Commissioners of Illinois for alleged arbitrary and inconsistent rulings by which grave losses have been inflicted upon stock owners seeking a market in Chicago. Animals, it is asserted, have been condemned without proper appraisement and owners have not received fair compensation for the carcasses. Dr. Salmon charges, moreover, unjustifiable interference on the part of the Commissioners with the experiments of the bureau.

Cut Worms and Their Habits.

Cut worms are the larvae of the night-flying moths. These eggs generally are deposited on the branches of trees and shrubs. There they hatch and the larvae descend to the ground, where they feed on clover or grass, and by winter time are about half-grown, when they shelter themselves under stones, logs or other objects, burrow in the soil and hibernate until spring, to come forth in search of food. One method of destroying them is to strew over the soil leaves of green herbage that have been treated with Paris green or London purple by dipping in solution or dusting them with the poison. They eat these and die. Another way is to place board traps on the ground. They collect under these traps during the night and may be killed early in the morning. Another way is to dig them out, whatever signs of them are seen, and kill them. Some plants will be lost, but the work of digging them out is not as great as it would appear at first. They are easily found early in the morning, near where they have eaten the plants.

A Road-Requisite.

The essential requisite of a modern successfully paved road is a solid (well rolled) deep laid and water-tight foundation. Every street should consist of a substructure and a superstructure, the latter forms the wearing surface and protects the former from wet. The subsoil on which the substructure is laid is first drained and thoroughly rolled with a heavy steam roller until smooth and hard and conforming to the same curve as the finished road. Wherever possible all roads should be higher than the level ground. The primary difference between city streets and country roads consists in their manner of drainage, the latter being drained by longitudinal ditches on each side of the road, the former by underground sewers placed generally in the middle of the street. In all cases, whether a paved or macadamized road, a properly consolidated subsoil is essential. Thorough consolidation can only be secured by the use of heavy steam rollers.

About Grafting.

The grafting season will soon be here. The young men ought to learn to graft; it will be a source of pleasure and profit at home, and quite a sum of money can be earned among one's neighbors. The scions should be cut now and buried in the earth, laid near the ice in the ice-house, or stood with their butt ends in the earth on the shady side of a building until time to use. To have the best success with grafting, the scion, or stick to be inserted, should be quite dormant when put in, while the tree to be grafted may be pushing into leaf. Just as the buds are opening on the tree is the time for the work. The sap is then quite active, and the union of stock and scion is sooner accomplished than at any other time.

Farm Notes.

The farmer who makes a good living out of his farm makes a success.

That there is no money in average crops is the testimony of all farmers. It is only those who make something more than average crops who come out at the year's end with a profit. There may be large crops that cost more than they come to, but these are the exceptions. Usually the large crop means greatest success in money making.

The taking of the wood flavor out of butter-tubs has been considerably discussed. To effect this desired object, the National Dairyman says, turn the dry tub over a steam jet for a minute or two, rub a handful of coarse salt around the inside of the tub and then fill it with water, letting it stand a couple of hours after it is steamed. The tub will take up water very rapidly, and two or three hours' time is all it needs to absorb all the water it will hold. It is claimed that the odor will be removed, no hoops will break, the tub will retain its shape, the cover will fit and there is less shrinkage of butter from the absorption of brine by the staves and bottom of the tub.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itchin and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. uaw

Tamilkande reminds you of the tea of thirty years ago.

Special Notice.

Parties having card plates can have cards printed direct from the plates for $1.50 per hundred; engraved and copper plate supplied together with 100 cards for $2.50.

PRODUCTS OF THE MINES.

While boring for water, a farmer at Millersburg, Ind., struck a four-foot vein of coal at a depth of seventy-five feet.

Coal of an excellent quality and in large deposits has been discovered at Djebeli-Ebon-Feyaz, in the district of Zor, in Asia Minor.

The Australian colony of Victoria produced 663,000 ounces of gold last year, an increase of 41,000 ounces over 1891, and the largest yield since 1886.

There were 4,300,000 tons of bituminous coal mined in Alabama in 1891. In 1892 the production was 5,272,000 tons, an increase of nearly 22 per cent.

The total gold production of central Queensland for the last year was 160,000 ounces, with ore averaging one ounce thirteen pennyweight to the ton.

An ingot of gold weighing 2 1-2 ounces, and worth about $50, is changed by the gold beaters into sheets so thin that it would take 48,000 to measure an inch in height. By the labor of beating the gold acquires a value of $400, making over 26,000 sheets of gold foil or gold leaf, as it is usually called.

NEW IDEAS.

Celery coffee is a new drink.

A postage stamp licker has been invented.

A pneumatic tube for carrying the mails received the first official trial in Philadelphia a few days ago and was entirely successful.

A glass factory at Liverpool has glass journal boxes for all its machinery, a glass floor, glass shingles on the roof and a smokestack 105 feet high built wholly of glass bricks, each a foot square.

A number of orders have been given to Philadelphia iron workers for machinery to be used in distilling alcohol from sweet potatoes. A gallon of alcohol can be distilled from a bushel of sweet potatoes at a small cost.

An ingenious sweeping-machine has been introduced into Germany for picking up street sweepings. This machine, which is drawn by horses, takes up in its forward motion the street debris or mud deposited in streaks by the preceding sweeper.

FEMININE ROYALTY.

Queen Victoria will send copies of all the books she has written to be exhibited in Chicago. They will be genuine curiosities. They are so in England.

Princess Margaret, of Prussia, received from her godmother, the Queen of Italy, as a wedding gift, a tiara of diamonds said to be worth not less than $50,000.

The czarina of Russia employs over one hundred seamstresses, but prefers to make the dresses of the younger children herself, and she generally retrims their hats when they are sent home from the milliner.

Queen Victoria, Princess Christian and Princess Beatrice will each contribute at least one original literary work to the women's exhibition at the world's fair. The queen's contributions will comprise copies of the "Leaves" and "More Leaves" from her majesty's diary in the Highlands.

Public opinion is generally not very far astray after all, for the simple reason that it is the result of experience and not theory. In the manner of drinking in hot weather it has been found that the most wholesome and refreshing beverage is "Montserrat" Lime Fruit Juice. It can be taken with plain water, aerated water or claret and soda, in fact, a dash of "Montserrat" improves almost anything. It is pure, being the juice of ripe fruit, and is cheaper than lemons.

The flowers that bloom in the spring, tra la,
Have nothing to do with the case;
'Tis the soft summer showers that spoil the fine gowns,
Then the ladies give Rigby first place.

RIGBY

Porous Waterproof Garments

For Ladies and Gentlemen,
ARE INDISPENSABLE.

Notice to Water Consumers.

The attention of Consumers of Water supplied from the City Water Works is hereby drawn to Section 12 of the "Waterworks Regulation By-Law, 1885," which provides that

From the first day of April to the 13th day of September, both inclusive, in each year, no consumer of the water of the said Waterworks shall use such water for irrigating or street sprinkling, except during the hours between 5 o'clock in the evening and 9 o'clock in the following morning, and on the respective days hereinafter mentioned, namely:

In Central Ward, on Mondays and Thursdays;

In South Ward, on Tuesdays and Fridays; and

In North Ward, on Wednesday and Saturdays.

And the water of the said Waterworks shall not be used for irrigating or street sprinkling outside the limits of the said City.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria B.C., June 5th, 1893.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 18.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Monday, May 1st, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ UP.

Miles from Wellington.	No. 3 Passenger Friday, Saturday & Sundays.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	STATIONS.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Friday, Saturday & Sundays.
	Ar.	Ar.		Lv.	Lv.
	8.00 P M	12.30 P M	VICTORIA	12.15 P M	7.45 P M
7	8.06	12.36	RUSSELLS	12.09	7.39
12	8.11	12.40	ESQUIMALT	12.05	7.35
14	8.13	12.42	GOLDSTREAM	12.03	7.33
17	8.16	12.45	SCOTT'S SIDING	12.00	7.30
19	8.18	12.47	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	11.58	7.28
23	8.22	12.51	COBBLE HILL	11.54	7.24
27	8.26	12.55	MALAHAT	11.50	7.20
31	8.30	12.59	WOODCROFT	11.46	7.16
35	8.34	1.03	DUNCANS	11.42	7.12
42	8.41	1.10	SAHTLAM	11.35	7.05
47	8.46	1.15	CHEMAINUS	11.30	7.00
53	8.52	1.21	OYSTER BAY SIDING	11.24	6.54
58	8.57	1.26	LADYSMITH	11.19	6.49
64	9.03	1.32	NANAIMO	11.13	6.43
75	9.14	1.43	WELLINGTON	11.02	6.32
	Lv.	Lv.		Ar.	Ar.

NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.

Miles from Victoria.	No. 4 Passenger Friday, Saturday & Sundays.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	STATIONS.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Friday, Saturday & Sundays.
	Lv.	Lv.		Ar.	Ar.
	8.00 A M	2.00 P M	NANAIMO	10.45 A M	6.30 P M
6	8.10	2.10	LADYSMITH	10.35	6.20
12	8.20	2.20	OYSTER BAY SIDING	10.25	6.10
18	8.30	2.30	CHEMAINUS	10.15	6.00
23	8.37	2.37	SAHTLAM	10.08	5.53
30	8.44	2.44	DUNCANS	10.01	5.46
34	8.48	2.48	MALAHAT	9.57	5.42
38	8.52	2.52	WOODCROFT	9.53	5.38
42	8.56	2.56	COBBLE HILL	9.49	5.34
46	9.00	3.00	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	9.45	5.30
49	9.03	3.03	GOLDSTREAM	9.42	5.27
51	9.05	3.05	ESQUIMALT	9.40	5.25
54	9.08	3.08	SCOTT'S SIDING	9.37	5.22
58	9.12	3.12	RUSSELLS	9.33	5.18
65	9.19	3.19	VICTORIA	9.26	5.11
	Ar.	Ar.		Lv.	Lv.

ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President.
JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED).

TIME TABLE NO. 20,

Taking effect June 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 3 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 12.15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island: Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

DAILY SERVICE BY

THE

Great Northern Railway

TO

THE WORLD'S FAIR

And All Points East,

Also to Local Points in

WASHINGTON, IDAHO, MONTANA AND DAKOTA.

Entirely New Equipment.
All First-Class Service.
Free Colonist Sleepers.

FINEST TRAINS EVER RUN TO PACIFIC COAST

COAST LINES—
Seattle & Montana Railway,
Fairhaven & Southern Railway,
New Westminster & Southern Railway.

For further information apply to

C. A. BETTRAY, Gen'l Agt.,
No. 4 Adelphi Block,
Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

P. P. SHELBY, Gen'l Mgr.,
S. & M. Ry., F. & S. Ry., & N.W.S. Ry.,
Seattle.

H. A. JOHNSON,
Div. Pt. & Pass. Agt., Great Northern,
Seattle.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch steamer

Every 5 days for San [illegible]

Carrying His Majesty

FROM OUTER WHARF

Walla Walla " "

R. P. RITHET & CO.

FARM FOR SALE

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES West Saanich road, about eight from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom, [illegible] acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $35 per acre, half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, [illegible] Third street, Victoria.

— THE —

Northern Pacific

RAILROAD

Is the line to take to

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

It is the Dining Car Route.

It runs Two Through Vestibuled Trains

Every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago (no change of cars) composed of

DINING CARS, unsurpassed,

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of most approved equipment,

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, best that can be constructed, and in which accommodations are Free to holders of First or Second-class Tickets, and

ELEGANT DAY COACHES.

A Continuous Line connecting with all lines affording direct and uninterrupted service.

Pullman Sleeper reservation can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from all points in America, England and Europe, can be purchased at any Ticket office of this Company.

Full information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application to any agent.

Puget Sound and Alaska Division.

SPEED 18 knots	Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."	TONNAGE 1117		
8 00 am	Lv	... Tacoma...	110 Ar	5 15 am
10 15 am	Lv	... Seattle...	82 Lv	3 00 am
1 30 pm	Lv	72 Pt. Townsend	30 Lv	11 45 pm
4 30 pm	Ar	110 ...Victoria†...	30 Lv	8 30 pm

Port Townsend Mail Route.

	Lv	M		A	
11 00 pm	Lv	28	...Seattle....	58 Ar	7 pm
12 30 am	Lv	39	.Port Madison	47 Lv	2 10 pm
	Lv	45	...Kingston...	41 Lv	
3 00 am	Lv	49	.Port Gamble.	21 Lv	11 00 am
4 00 am	Lv	73	.Port Ludlow.	13 Lv	10 00 am
6 00 am	Ar	80	Pt. Townsend	M1 Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Saturday.
‡ Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD
Freight and Passenger Agent
Victoria B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass' Agent.
Washington, Portland Or.

12 Fire

QUICK TIME!!!

TO SAN FRANCISCO

AND

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt Shasta Route of the

Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all points East and South

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars

Attached to EXPRESS TRAINS, affording superior accommodations for SECOND-CLASS Passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservations etc., call upon or address

THOS A. GRAHAM
Dist. Pass. Agent
No. 1113 Pacific Ave., Washington Block
E. P. ROGERS
Asst. Gen. Pgr. and Pass. Agt.
Tacoma, Wash.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER

JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Vaden Island every alternate Tuesday at.....7 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria [illegible] Store street.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street,

For Honolulu,

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Wednesday, August 2, 1893, 2 p.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 5,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer Mariposa.....Saturday, 22nd Aug., at 2 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the English mails

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO.
General Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

China, Japan and Australian Steamship Line

STEAMSHIP

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Cheap, one horse, harness and light express wagon. Apply to the Victoria Transfer Company, Broughton St. m31-tf

FOR SALE—160 acres of the West Saanich Road, 11 miles from Victoria, 1 mile from Saanich Arm. 30 acres good bottom land, easily cleared. A splendid sheep farm. Good running and fishing. A small lake on property. Price $1,000. For particulars apply P. O. Box 164, Union, B.C. fe24-tf

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. Victoria, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER
ARCHITECT.
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20-tf

MUSICAL.

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 32.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN
CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned, by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184. jy18

JOHN DOHERTY
GENERAL SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Bell & Co., Fort street, grocery; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coal and wood for sale a29-1y

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m. on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the room.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja13 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy3 J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 120, G.R.C. Regular convocations held on the 2nd Tuesday in every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions cordially invited. E. LANGLEY, Scribe E.
jy19

FAIRWEATHER LODGE, No. 1,
Regular convocation every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend. E. PFERDNER, K. of R. & S.
ja19

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join.
E. C. SMITH, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. MARY MACNEILL.
Diseases of women and children. Office: 90 Douglas Street. ju21 3m

DR. H. B. FINDLEY,
Dentist.
86 Government Street, Rooms 1 and 2, Victoria B. C. Specialties—Crown and Bridge Work, Porcelain and Enamel Inlays. jy3-1m

PIANOS TUNED.
JAMES SHERIDAN,
Of thirty years standing in the City. Pianos, Organs and all kinds of Musical Instruments thoroughly tuned, regulated and repaired.
Address—Room 3, Gospel Hall, Oriental Avenue, between Yates and Johnson Streets.

QUEEN'S MARKET,
L. GOODACRE.
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher, Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 126

MRS. McGREGOR,
MIDWIFE.
137 Cormorant Street.

A. MAXWELL MUIR,
ARCHITECT,
931 Douglas Street.

DR. A. C. WEST
Surgeon Dentist.
Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.
Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving us all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

S. A. STODDART,
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years. mar4

SHAWNIGAN LAKE HOTEL
Splendid Summer Resort.
Good Fishing and Hunting. Cottages to let for families or parties. First-class accommodation. GEORGE KOENIG, Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND
Promenade Concert
BY THE
Massed Bands
—OF—
H.M.S. ROYAL ARTHUR,
—AND—
C BATTERY, R.C.A.,
In aid of the fund for the relief of the Widows and Orphans left by the H.M.S. Victoria Disaster, and the B.C. Benevolent Society,
At the City Market,
—ON—
August 5th,
AT 8.30 P.M.
under the distinguished patronage of Rear Admiral Stephenson, C. B., and officers of the fleet and Lt.-Col. Holmes and officers of C Battery, R.C.A.
Admission 50c.
Chairs 50c. extra.

Delsarte
College of Oratory
FRANCIS JOSEPH BROWN, President,
(President of the Elocutionists' Association of Canada.)
Largest and most advanced School of Oratory in Canada.
DEPARTMENTS—School of Voice Culture. School of Physical Culture. School of Dramatic Art.
Fall Term September 12.
For Catalogue address Francis Joseph Brown, care of Y.M.C.A., Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

LADY would board two or three small children or infant, 40 Boleskin Road, near Burnside. a2-6t

WANTED—At once a good canvasser. Address L. M. Times office. a2-3t

WANTED—Furnished cottage, or housekeeping rooms. Address M. L., Times office. a2-2t

WANTED—A girl to do general house work. Apply to Mrs. C. H. Gardiner, No. 9 Labouchere St., between 10 a.m. and 12 a.m. a1-3t

TO LET—Two furnished rooms, 99 Kingston street, James Bay. jy31-tf

FOR SALE—Steam yacht "Angerona" of 14 tons burthen; can be seen at Turpel's Ship yard. For particulars apply to Thornton Fell, Langley street. jy31-1m

FOR SALE—House and lot; James Bay; price $1,650. For particulars apply after 6 p.m. at Walker's Grocery Store, Esquimalt road. jy28-1w.

WANTED—A teacher for Fort Simpson Public school. Duties to commence August 15th. Salary $60 per month. Address Jno. Flewin, Sec.-Treas., Fort Simpson School Board. jy27-10t

FOR SALE—Improved farm at Metchosin; 12 miles from Victoria; 50 acres; 30 acres cleared and under cultivation; frame house, chicken house and barn, etc. Cheap at $500. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. jy24-tf

FOR SALE—Improved farm, 160 acres, 8 acres cleared; 1 1-2 storey log house and four sheds; near McPherson's Station. Cheap at $1,200. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. jy25-tf

TO LET—5 roomed house off Saanich road, only $7. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. jy25-tf

TO LET—Furnished rooms and board by the day or week. 151 Fort street.

CHEAP FOR CASH glazed window sash. Joseph Sears, 114 Yates St. jy12-1m

A LADY with a comfortable home desires the entire charge of a child. References. L. L. Times office. jy5-1m

FOR SALE—A half interest in Pierre Block; easy terms; good chance for a merchant who is paying rent. For particulars apply at 100 Douglas street.

FOR SALE—A good paying business. Apply E., this office. je9-tf

Victoria College
(With which is incorporated "CORRIG COLLEGE.")
Beacon Hill Park, VICTORIA, B.C.
AUTUMN TERM commences, Monday, September 11th.
For all information apply
PRINCIPAL CHURCH,
Victoria College, Beacon Hill Park.
au3-2w

Removal Office.
DR. H. D. LEITCH
Office: Williams Block,
Opposite Driard; Telephone 229.
Residence: 129 Quadra St. Telephone 181.

Tenders Wanted.

Tenders will be received up to Monday, August 7th, for the plastering of the Gibson Building, Nanaimo. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
ROBERT DINSDALE,
a2-1d Nanaimo, B. C.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership formerly existing between Fat Sam Kee Chow and Fook Lee has been dissolved by mutual consent. Fat Sam Kee Chow will continue the business at Larabonne, on the Cedar Hill road, and Fook Lee will continue business at Mrs. Marietta Lee's farm on Cadboro Bay Road. All debts due the firm must be paid forthwith, and all accounts owing by the firm will be paid by Fat Sam Kee Chow.
FAT SAM KEE CHOW.
FOOK LEE.
a2-1w

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the

Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited;

At No. 37 Yates street, near Government. Victoria, B. C.

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By mail to any part of the world, per year..... $10.00

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WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

Changes of Advertisements.
It is necessary that copy for changes of advertisements (to be sure of insertion) should be handed in on the day previous to that of their appearance.

The Daily Times.

THE FINANCIAL WORRY.

In the opinion of the St. Paul Pioneer Press the financial tide is on the turn in the United States, and we must all hope that the opinion will be proved correct. The Pioneer Press thus reasons on the situation:—"For the first time since the commencement of the prevailing financial stringency there are positive indications that the tide is turning. There have been surface oscillations heretofore which have been mistaken for symptoms of returning confidence. But for the first time since money became so scarce as to force the liquidation of American securities upon an unprecedented scale at prices measured by the necessities of their owners, the money that was taken from the banks and from all channels of investment is now coming out of its hiding places in large sums to invest in these securities at the low prices to which they have been pounded down. London has at last picked up enough courage, upon the assurance that the Sherman law will be repealed, to let loose some of its immense accumulations of idle money to invest in dividend-paying American stocks and bonds. But even more significant is the rapidly increasing volume of small investments by our people in these securities. The money they have been hoarding in stockings and safety vaults is now rushing in rivulets into the channels of commercial activity, the first form of the movement being in the purchase of small lots of first-class securities. This is an exact counterpart of the initial movement which marked the turn of the tide in 1873. It is likely to be followed, as then, by a general rush all along the line of money hoarders for safe investments in good securities, and by a swift and general return of the hidden money of the country to business channels where it can earn something for its owners. There can be no mistaking the nature of these symptoms. The patient has reached the crisis of his fever. He is able to take a little nourishment to-day. In a week or two he will be hungry for more substantial aliment in the shape of investments. The tide has turned." Other good judges have not been slow to express similar opinions, and it seems quite reasonable to suppose that they are right. Unless the silver convention's doings or some accidental occurrence should prevent the return of confidence, the situation will be likely to improve.

DANGER ON BOTH HANDS.

Discussions on the Manitoba school question of late have served to show that the Dominion government has not come near the end of its difficulties in connection therewith. Several prominent supporters have said openly that the government will commit political suicide if it dares to interfere with the Manitoba legislation, and at least one prominent Conservative paper has agreed with this opinion. The Hamilton Spectator said recently: "If the government ever lays a finger on the Manitoba school legislation it (the government) won't last long, and the Spectator will do what it can to hasten its fall." Seeing that the government has asked the supreme court to decide whether or not it has the right to "lay a finger on the Manitoba legislation," it would be only logical to suppose that it intends to take such action if the court answers the question in the affirmative. What else can it do, especially in view of the fact that it has encouraged the Manitoba minority and their sympathizers to expect remedial measures? If the court decides that the government and parliament of the Dominion have power to interfere on behalf of the Manitoba Catholics, and if the government then refuses to exercise the power, it will surely come to grief through the indignation of those to whom it has virtually promised such action. On the other hand, if it does exercise the power it will anger the wing of the party for whom Clarke Wallace is supposed to speak. The government may well pray that the court may decide the question in the negative. In that case its position will not be quite so bad, but even then it will be under censure for having encouraged a hope that it had no means of fulfilling.

The Winnipeg Commercial takes occasion to point out that reports sent abroad as to the Manitoba wheat crop this season are too much of the "boom" order, and to rebuke those who indulge in the exaggeration. "While the average condition," it says, "is good—even very good—it might be better. Some districts have had too much rain and crops on low lands have suffered. Other sections have not had sufficient moisture, and the straw is light and the yield likely to be rather under than over a fair average. The general outlook, however, as we have stated, is promising, and if the crop maintains its present condition to the finish there will be every reason to rejoice and not much room for complaint." Even this modified estimate indicates a satisfactory prospect, and all Canada will hope that it may prove to be on the safe side. The indications, unfortunately, are that wheat prices will again be rather too low to be pleasing.

At the annual meeting of the Midlothian Liberal Association, says an exchange, the respect in which the British leader is held was demonstrated by the deafening cheers which greeted the declaration by Mr. John Cowan, chairman of the executive committee, that for the greatest statesman of the age ever increased respect was held by his constituents. Mr. Wood, secretary, explained that the reduction in Mr. Gladstone's majority last year had stimulated all organizations to renewed activity, and if a contest were to take place now the majority would be largely increased. The Earl of Rosebery was elected president of the association, Lord Reay, Sir Thomas Gibson-Carmichael, ex-Provost Gray of Dalkeith, and Mr. George Stewart of Thornhill, were appointed vice-presidents.

VICTORIA TEACHERS.

To the Editor: I am informed that the board of trustees at its last meeting instructed the secretary to recommend that the superintendent of education grant a temporary certificate to a teacher who has for some years occupied a high position in one of our city schools, but who at the last examination unfortunately failed to obtain even a certificate of the lowest class. The school act provides that no person shall be appointed as a teacher in any public school unless he holds a first, second or third class certificate or a temporary certificate of qualification, and further provides that the trustees may, upon their satisfying the superintendent of education of their ability to secure a person properly qualified, suitable as a teacher for their school, appoint as a teacher, temporarily, the holder of a temporary certificate. A person "properly qualified" means a person holding a first, second or third-class certificate.

Now it would be manifestly unfair, if not illegal, to grant a temporary certificate to anyone (no matter how high the position he or she occupied) who failed to pass an easy examination in the most elementary English branches. And it would be doubly unfair to teachers who hold subordinate positions and who are to a certain extent at the mercy of principals if the board of trustees should succeed in influencing our weak-kneed superintendent to violate a wise provision of our school act and grant a certificate to a person who on examination has been proved unfit to hold one.

GRINNING.

THE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor:—The chairman of the school board has given his views on that twice-filed "most extraordinary document" from the north ward. The point regarding the design and arrangements of plan No. 8 is too well known. But when it is remarked that the north ward selfishly wanted plan No. 11 because it was the better plan, I would ask, should one plan be better than the other? We would have had no choice if they had been left as Mr. Fripp placed them. As a matter of fact the north ward people did not know that No. 8 was picked out for the north ward until now. They only surmised. They knew the trustees were not very experienced in the matter of sites, school buildings, and heating, and seeing them do things contrary to the ideas of the paid expert and general public, it was thought by the north ward people that the trustees would be very apt to put the smallest building on the largest lot, and in the most prolific ward, hence the petition. Now it looks as though they were correct. In my impression the trustees ought to thank the signers of the "curio" for politely coming to the rescue of their public servants, and if they have the schools in the "museum" of their hearts they must think so too. Most of the signers are parents and equally as intelligent as the trustees, and wish only to do the best they can for their own children, as well as others.

A SIGNER.

The Luther Family.

Carl Luther, a counsellor in the German ministry of labor, who died a few days ago in Schoenebeck, Germany, was a direct descendant of Jacob Luther, the youngest brother of Martin Luther. His father, August Christian Valentin Gottlieb Luther, bore a striking resemblance to the great leader of the Reformation in Germany. Direct descendants of Martin Luther, through his son, Dr. Paul Luther, body physician to the elector of Saxony, still live in Germany. Among them is Deacon Paul Luther, of Kremmen. The family in each generation has usually had several members in the church. A number of the female descendants of the reformer have married into the families of the nobility.

The Puebla's Passengers.

San Francisco, Aug. 3.—Passengers on the City of Puebla for Victoria are:—Mrs. S. Green and son, R. Dorn, H. Thomas, Geo. A. Francis and wife, John Edwards, John Blaig, Mrs. N. Lindlin, Mrs. F. Whipple.

THE PORK STORM.

Millionaire Cudahy Goes Down With Others in the Crash.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—Yesterday was one of the most disastrous in the history of the Board of Trade. Wealthy firms and individuals were bowled over like ninepins, and the prices of hog products tumbled like an avalanche. Old members who had been through the turmoil of many a collapsed "corner" in both grain and provisions stood aghast at the rapidity with which the prices of mess pork went down. A sheer drop of $8.25 a barrel in three quarters of an hour is something not witnessed every day. As early as March last it became apparent to the trade that mess pork was being "bulled," and it soon became noised about that A. A. Wright, known on the board as "Charley" Wright, was behind the transaction. A year before he and John Cudahy made a coup in ribs which netted them about $2,000,000. The condition of the money market for some time past, the difficulty of obtaining the necessary funds to carry on enormous deals have been playing havoc with the leaders of this one, and as the situation became more strained everybody not near the head of the transaction drew out, leaving the market so dull that there was scarcely enough business to establish the quotations, and when the bubble finally burst the pieces were so small that it was next to impossible to find them.

The first offer heard by the quotation officials after the announcement of the failures already reported, was $18.75 a barrel, but prices continued to go down until $10.50 was reached, a loss of $8.25 a barrel in 40 minutes. This was a drop of nearly 50 per cent., or $450,000 on the visible supply of 50,000 barrels. Then a reaction carried the price back to $12, and things were moving along smoothly, when suddenly came a thunder clap in the shape of the announcement in quick succession of the failures of the North American Provision Company, a packing concern with a capital of $250,000, in which John Cudahy was largely interested; of Wright & Haughey, the broker firm, chiefly engaged in receiving and shipping wheat, but who are understood to be interested with Cudahy in his transactions in the provision pit, and finally of Cudahy himself, the great packer and daring operator in provisions, the man interested in the packing trade in half a dozen states and whose wealth has been recently estimated at $18,000,000. It was not doubted that he had used every means of raising money before failing. The announcement of his failure was scarcely made when a furious storm broke loose among the lard dealers. September was $9.75 in the early trading; it was $6 within six minutes after the announcement of Cudahy's failure. September short ribs broke from $7.25 to $5.87 1-2. Before the close, however, both rallied, lard to $6.62 1-2 and ribs to $6.30.

It was said by one intimate with Cudahy that his private affairs were entirely separate from his partnership matters, and that the various companies which he controls and in which he is interested with his two brothers are not directly affected by the failure. It is estimated that the losses on pork said to have been bought by Wright are nearly $500,000. Wright declares that Cudahy and N. K. Fairbank were both interested with him, and that the trouble came about because they would not risk more margins. Fairbank in an interview said he had lost some money, but was all right.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Wheat harvesting has begun in several parts of Manitoba.

Thomas Stuart, one of the oldest residents of Toronto, died of heart disease.

West Northumberland Conservatives have nominated George Mitchell, reeve of Hamilton, for the Ontario Legislature.

Wm. P. Taylor, who has been carrying on a grocery business on Spadina avenue, Toronto, for some years past, has disappeared.

The Kingston board of separate school trustees has decided to dispense with the services of Christian Brothers as teachers and to employ lay teachers in future.

Mrs. Blanchard, of Etobicooke township, wife of a Congregational clergyman, has died from the effects of burns received through a lamp exploding and setting her clothes on fire.

The 130 Canadian Pacific employees to whom notice of dismissal was given were discharged on Saturday. The great majority of these are single men, the company desiring to spare those with families.

A statement of the weather in July, issued by the Toronto observatory, shows that the mean temperature was 68.16, being 0.17 higher than the average of 53 years. The highest temperature during the month was 92.06.

The export of strawberries from St. John, N. B., to Boston, has broken all previous records. It is estimated that at least $10,000 worth of wild and cultivated strawberries have already been shipped to the United States.

Executive clemency will be shown to James Burns, John Ralph and Edward Nolan, who were sentenced to life imprisonment in the Kingston penitentiary in 1885 for rape committed near Ottawa. They will be liberated in a few days.

It is understood by those interested in the McCarthy movement that a series of picnics will be held this autumn in different parts of Ontario, commencing immediately upon Mr. Dalton McCarthy's arrival from England. The campaign will be pushed vigorously.

The benchers of the Manitoba bar met on Friday to consider the propriety of making representations as to the selection of a supreme court judge from the bench or the bar of the western provinces of the Dominion, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Patterson.

The planing mill of the Safety Bay Lumber Company at Nelson, Man., was destroyed by fire. A railway car on the siding, partly loaded with lumber, was destroyed. The estimated value of the mill and machinery was about $7000; the insurance was $3500.

Owing to the extortionate charges of customs brokers in Manitoba and the territories for services in passing settlers' effects, and the general complaint from immigrants, Controller Wallace has ordered the customs officers at entry ports to fill out the forms and pass entries without charge.

The city solicitor of Toronto has been notified that leave to appeal to the Privy Council in the water works case, in which the city endeavored to collect a gross rate from the government buildings has been refused. As the government paid no taxes the city council did not think it was entitled to the rebate allowed on water rates to taxpayers.

A report from Kingston says: On Saturday, G. A. Longnecker and John Morris, of Pennsylvania, were in the city. They bought a carge of magnetic ore, which will be got at the Wilson mine near Calabogie. The iron ore will be taken to Pennsylvania, tried in the furnace, and if the test is satisfactory, they will probably buy the iron ore property in the vicinity of the K. and P. railway.

The suit for damages brought by D. W. Karn & Co., Woodstock, against the C. P. R., has been amicably settled. Plaintiffs sued to recover $2500, the value of a consignment of organs shipped to Liverpool. A commission was issued last February to take evidence in Boston and another commission was about to be issued to take evidence in England when the defendants decided to settle the case, giving Mr. Karn $2800.

The black pepsin fraud is again exposed by Chemist Wiley of the department of agriculture, in Farmers' Bulletin, No. 12, on Nostrums for increasing the yield of butter. The value of a two-ounce box of this compound, which sells at $2.50, is just three cents, and it is probably the biggest swindle of the age that has been worked upon farmers. Another fraud is the gilt edge butter compound, which aims to make two pounds of butter out of one, the expansion consisting in a liberal proportion of milk with a corresponding reduction in the amount of butter fat. This diluted butter of course would not keep, and any farmer putting such stuff upon the market would soon lose his good name.

Men's Lacrosse Shoes $1.00
Russell & McDonald's.

Western Explorations.

The people of British Columbia have been celebrating with enthusiasm the centenary of the arrival on the Pacific coast of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the first white man to cross the continent. Curiously enough while this celebration was in progress we received the news that Dr. John Rae, the famous Arctic explorer, had just died in London. Mackenzie and Rae worked on different lines and at different times, but both men did much to bring into notice the great Northwest. It is seldom in these days of business excitement that we stop to think of the pioneers. But it is well sometimes to do so, if only to learn how many famous men have been connected in one way or another with the country, and how short a time has elapsed since the west really became known to the world. The first movement by civilization upon the Canadian West was unquestionably in the interests of a western passage to India. Columbus sailed the Atlantic, expecting to reach Cathay. When he discovered, instead, the American continent it was felt that there must be a way over the new land to another ocean, and over this ocean to Asia. To this opinion we owe the earlier Arctic expeditions—those of George Hudson, who died miserably to the north of us during a terrible and long winter, that of Baffin, who gave his name to Baffin's Bay, that of Frobisher, who fought against the Armada, and that of Fox and James, who named respectively Fox Inlet and James Bay. Captain Cook was another of the early explorers, but he tried to sail from west to east, and of course failed in the enterprise. Just before Cook went to the Pacific, Phipps set out on the Atlantic side, having in his company an officer named Horatio Nelson, who subsequently became famous, and was talked of all hte world over. The overland expeditions succeeded those by sea. One of the first men to engage in these was Alexander Mackenzie, who reached the Pacific at a point just north of Vancouver Island. Le Verandrye had attempted to traverse the continent to the sea on behalf of the French, but he penetrated no farther than the Rockies. Sir John Franklin followed Mackenzie 25 years later. He travelled farther north than Mackenzie did and returned to fit out an expedition by water. This expedition proved disastrous, and Dr. Rae, who has just died, was sent to find the missing discoverers. All he brought back, in addition to his information, was a series of relics of the lost party. One of the early explorers, whose name bids fair to live in connection with the west, was Paul Kane, a Toronto artist, who in 1846 left this city and spent two years among the Indians of the west and of the coast. But possibly the most daring expedition was that of 1862, when, seized by the gold fever, a party of 200, made up of residents of Toronto, St. Thomas, Ottawa, London, and Montreal, dared the wilds and dangers of the far west in search of the valuable metal. One of the pioneers is now a member of the Dominion Parliament. It was 1862 when these men cut their way across the prairies and through the mountains. Thirty-one years have passed, and we now make our explorations in palace cars.—Toronto Mail.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Best Blood Purifier, LANGLEY'S Sarsaparilla

AN ELECTION DECIDED UPON.

Trustee Richards Resigns His Position—New Teachers Appointed.

The board of school trustees held a special meeting last evening, Chairman Hayward presiding. There were present Trustees Marchant, Saunders, Yates and Lovell.

A number of applications for position of clerk of works were received and laid on the table.

Trustee F. G. Richards tendered his resignaion as a member of the school board. Accepted.

Miss Walker resigned her position as monitor of Rock Bay ward school. Accepted.

Architect Mallandaine reported that the schools being repaired would be ready by Saturday.

Several small bills were referred to the finance committee for payment if found correct.

Chairman Hayward said he had canvassed many of the ratepayers who petitioned against plan No. 8 and most of them admitted that they had never seen the plans and many did not know anything about the Smead-Dowd system of heating. They had simply signed the petition as they had been given to understand that the other plans were the best.

W. K. Bull was appointed returning officer to hold an election made necessary by the resignation of Trustee Richards.

The supply committee were empowered to attend to some necessary repairs to the Central Schools.

A special committee was appointed to arrange for the best means of filling in and draining the site for the north ward school.

The trustees went into committee to consider applications for positions on the teaching staff. There were 65 applications. The following appointments were made:

Miss A. D. Cameron to second division High School, vice R. Offechaps.

Mr. A. J. Pineo, B. A., to third division High School, vice Miss Cameron promoted.

Miss E. G. Lawson first assistant to Victoria West school.

Mr. R. J. Hawkey first assistant branch Central School.

Miss E. C. Christie senior monitor James Bay schol.

Miss I la M. Carmichael junior monitor James Bay school.

Miss C. T. Lorimer second assistant branch Central School.

Miss Mina Sanderson third assistant branch Central School.

Miss A. C. Dowler, monitor, Boy's Central School.

Miss Frances Smith first assistant Spring Ridge school.

Miss L. M. Spears senior monitor Spring Ridge school.

Miss F. C. Fraser junior monitor Spring Ridge school.

Miss Mabel Gaudin monitor Victoria West school.

Miss E. Jesse junior monitor Hillside school.

Miss Pauline Frank junior monitor Rock Bay school.

The secretary was instructed to write the council of public instruction, stating a few facts in favor of a temporary certificate being granted to Miss Armstrong, principal of the girls' department of the Central school. If the temporary certificate be granted Miss Armstrong will be retained as principal.

Ladies' French Kid Button Gaiters $1.75 at Russell & McDonald's.

Black Currants.

Free from worms, rhubarb, fresh vegetables and a full line of groceries, at Mrs. P. Wilson's, 185 Douglas street.

One Week More.

The "marked down sale" will continue for another week. "Big bargains" offered in every line. Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street. John Partridge. *

Sent Home to China.

Chummie, the Chinawoman who had so much free riding on the steamship Umatilla, was left at San Francisco in custody of the customs authorities, and will be sent to China on the next steamship. Her fare to China was paid by the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., which has been put to considerable expense on Miss Chummie's account.

An Old Letter to John.

One of the canoeists made a curious discovery on the beach below the Lagoon a few days ago. The incoming tide cast a small box upon the beach. This on examination was found to contain several pieces of bacon, and among them a letter written at Victoria on Oct. 10, 1887, addressed to "Dear John" and signed Lizzie Williams. There is nothing remarkable about the letter, except that it would be strange if it had floated around for six years. The letter is at the Times office.

Lansdowne House.

The "marked down sale" will continue for another week. "Big bargains" offered in every line. Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street. John Partridge. *

New Sanitary Inspector.

Alexander Murray has been appointed sanitary inspector for the city, vice R. Chipchase, resigned. His appointment has yet to be ratified by the board of aldermen. There were fully 100 applicants for the position.

No a Serious Runaway.

A son of H. S. Fairall of the Victoria West Brewery was thrown from his wagon on the Esquimalt road yesterday and received injuries that will confine him to the house for some time. The horses were frightened and ran away, the young man being thrown under the wheels which passed over his body.

The Conservatory of Music.

There will be no formal vacation at the Conservatory of Music this summer, as Miss Adams has decided to continue the course of studies, both vocal and instrumental, throughout the season. In the former branch, Mrs. Laird's contract having expired, her position will be filled by a thoroughly qualified teacher, capable of teaching sight singing and giving class lessons.

The Coming Convention.

The combined meeting at the Y.M.C.A. last evening of the Ladies' Auxiliary, board of directors, church committees and members was very well attended. Several reports were received and plans and arrangements discussed for entertaining the delegates to the Y.M.C.A. convention during their visit here. Victoria can be assured that the local organization will give the proper amount of attention to the visitors.

Halibut Natural History.

That persistent fisherman, Constantine, has been making strenuous efforts to beat his former records in halibut. His last haul only brought up a plump halibut weighing 95 pounds. On having the fish cleaned, three young dogfish, each over twelve inches long, were found in the stomach. The halibut must have had a keen appetite, when after such a hearty dinner the small herring bait was taken, probably as a dessert.

An Outing at the Gorge.

About 100 ladies and gentlemen participated in the outing up the Gorge given by No. 2 battery, B.C.B.G.A. last evening. The party went up in boats towed by McIntosh's launch Victoria. The Victoria Gardens, where dancing took place, were very prettily decorated and illuminated with Chinese lanterns. The Brown-Richardson orchestra furnished excellent music. Refreshments were served at the Gardens, and the merry excursionists were sorry when the homeward voyage began.

The Departure of "C" Battery.

Lieut.-Col. Holmes of C Battery received an official telegram from Ottawa yesterday directing him to hold himself and men in readiness to leave for the east—how soon is not known. It is thought definite orders may be coming by the mail. It is believed the battery will go to Quebec to relieve B Battery, which will go to Kingston, relieving A Battery to be sent to some place not now occupied. The departure of C Battery will be generally regretted, for both officers and men have made many friends here. It is probable that C Battery will be followed here by a detachment of Royal Artillery from England.

Died on the Queen.

Just after the steamship Queen left the outer wharf for Port Townsend on Tuesday evening Capt. Ole Olson, one of the passengers aboard, died. Capt. Olson was commander of the tow boat Baranoff, which belongs to Smith's cannery. He was taken to the hospital at Sitka nearly two weeks ago, and was then very ill with consumption. When the Queen was ready to sail from Sitka he decided to come to Port Townsend, and secured a letter to Dr. Cobb, which would have admitted him to the marine hospital there. He was a very sick man all the way down and died just as the steamer was leaving here. Capt. Olson has relatives living at Port Hadlock and he will be buried there.

Keen Competition.

Geo. R. Jackson & Co., tailors, have put on an entirely new staff of non-union operators and have reduced prices to meet increasing competition from the east. They found it utterly impossible to keep on a level with eastern tailors and employ union labor. See adv. on first page. *

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Is the only Baking Powder free from Ammonia, Alum, or any other adulteration. Hence the only Wholesome One.

Baking Powders branded "Absolutely Pure" Contain either Alum or Ammonia.

When high, flaky white biscuit, pastry of surpassing fineness, delicacy and flavor

or

Cake that is light, sweet and retains its moisture is desired,

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

is indispensable and incomparable.

Its higher leavening power makes it more economical than any other, and it never disappoints.

MIOWERA DUE TUESDAY.

The Prospects of the New Australian Line are Very Bright.

The steamship Miowera is expected to arrive here on Tuesday next. It is expected she will be here along in the evening, most likely, that being the time that she and her sister ship, the Warimoo, came in. She has a very good freight and a fair list of passengers this trip. Her consignments of tropical fruit will come upon a very favorable market. There is already a lot of freight at Vancouver destined for shipment to Australian points on the Miowera, and by the date of her departure a good cargo is assured for her. The new line is already doing a business beyond the expectations of its projectors, and its success is practically assured. Messrs. Huddart and Ward are at present in the east talking the line up among business men, acquainting manufacturers with the needs of the Australian markets, and buyers with the different commodities which may be purchased at an advantage. The success of the line means the establishment of one similar to that running from here to China and Japan. It will be under the direct management of the C. P. R. and will be permanent.

E. B. Barthrop and Thomas R. Delaney of Port Townsend, who made the trip to Honolulu on the Miowera, passed through the city on the Umatilla. They describe the Miowera as a splendid sea boat, fast and comfortable. Messrs. Delaney and Barthrop, with Dr. Capron, purchased 1,600 acres of land near Honolulu which they intend to plant in coffee.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Far West Lodge, K. of P., will meet on Friday evening.

—Canton Victoria, No. 1, I. O. O. F., will meet to-morrow evening. A full attendance is requested.

—Charter members of the new Victoria Lodge, K. of P., will be put through the third degree work this evening.

—Triumph Lodge of Juvenile Templars held a picnic at Goldstream Tuesday, spending a very enjoyable day.

—The concert on Saturday evening at the Market Hall by the combined bands of C Battery and H.M.S. Royal Arthur will draw one of the largest crowds that hall has ever held.

—The I.O.O.F. excursion to Seattle on August 12th gives every promise of being a most enjoyable affair. The date of the excursion has not been changed, as it was rumored.

—Rev. Dr. Campbell will resume his Thursday evening lectures on the parables of Christ this evening. The parable of the prodigal son and his elder brother will be the subject to-night.

—Geo. White, convicted of indecent exposure in February last and sentenced to six months' in jail and a further three months if $50 were not forthcoming, paid the money and will be liberated this evening.

—In the police court John Boyle was charged with assaulting Thomas Chaplin. No appearance, and warrant issued. The cases of infraction of the revenue by-law brought against Ah Sam and Ah Foo were adjourned till next week.

—The officers of Perseverance Lodge No. 1, I.O.G.T, were installed by Lodge Deputy Bro. L. Hall:—C.T., Bro. Bassett; V.T., Sis. Russell; S.J.T., Sis. Swan; secretary, Bro. James Russell; asst.-sec., Sis. McGregor; treas. Sis. McDonald; fin.-sec., Bro. Watts; marshal, Bro. Hall; dep.-mar., Sis. Bruce; guard, Bro. Mitchell; sentinel, Bro. Lukov.

Boys' Lacrosse Shoes 75c Russell, McDonald & Co.

Blank Books.

A large assortment extra bound at moderate prices. J. Johnston & Co.

Photos.

D'xi H. Ross has forwarded to Judge W. G. Ewing of Chicago, who was a member of Vice-President Stevenson's party on the occasion of the recent visit, a series of fine photographic views of Victoria. They include all the points of interest.

Visited Comox.

R. P. Scherwin, one of the owners of the wrecked collier San Pedro, and Mrs. Scherwin, of San Francisco, returned today from Comox. They went up on the tug Lorne as guests of Messrs. Dunsmuir, and visited the Union mines and other places of interest.

More Cutting Expected.

The report that the three transcontinental lines had agree on a rate of $32 to Chicago is verified by the local agents. By to-morrow rates to all eastern points, including Toronto, Montreal and New York will go down considerably on one of the lines at least.

National Business College,

47 Government street, Victoria, B. C., is the best place for a thorough course in bookkeeping, penmanship, arithmetic, shorthand, typewriting, correspondence, etc. Best methods taught. Day and night school. Circulars free. *

Mason's patent reliable Fruit Jars and Jellies in all sizes at Weiler Bros. *

Law Intelligence.

County Court was held to-day, the Chief Justice presiding. Owing to the changes made by the act passed at the last session of the Legislature there are very few ordinary summonses to be disposed of. The following is the list of summonses:—Ordinary, 6; adjourned, 5; judgment, 30; adjourned judgment, 7; garnishee, 17.

A New Sailing Hour.

After date the Empress will leave Vancouver outward bound at 7 on the morning of their sailing days. The object of the new arrangement is to give the steamships an opportunity to clear the straits and pass the cape in daylight. In the past the Empresses have always waited for the Pacific express bringing eastern mails and passengers, and have invariably had to run from Race Rocks to Cape Flattery at night. The Empress of India will sail on Monday.

Spencer's Arcade

FIRST SHIPMENT OF NEW GOODS, PURCHASED BY MR. C. SPENCER.

1 Case Colored and Black Velvets,

All the Latest Shades.

1 Case Madras Muslins

For Window Curtains; very handsome. An assortmen of other WINDOW MUSLINS.

3 Cases Chenille Curtains

And

Chenille Table Covers

To match all the Latest Shades and Styles.

D. SPENCER, Proprietor.

VICTORIA EXHIBITION

The Annual Fair

...Of the B. C. AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION will be held at the... NEW EXHIBITION BUILDINGS, Driving Park, Victoria, on

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday,

August the 7th TO **August the 12th** INCLUSIVE.

The date has been placed earlier this year than formerly—during the beautiful August weather—and exhibitors and visitors may feel perfectly satisfied that there will be a very large display in every department, bright sunshine, an immense attendance, enjoyable sports, and in every way a successful show.

There will be Sports of all kinds, particulars of which will be published later,—

Horse Races, Gymkana, Lacrosse, Athletics, &c.

First-class Band will provide music every day and evening.
Railway and Steamship lines will carry passengers and exhibits at reduced fares.
All entries will finally close on Saturday evening, August 5th.
Prize Lists and Entry Forms, etc., on application to

W. H. BAINBRIDGE,
Secretary, Government St., Victoria.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

THE RING.

JACKSON IS GLAD.

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—Peter Jackson arrived from Chicago to-day. He said little about his match with Corbett, further than he is extremely glad that a match has been made; but expresses little disappointment that it was not arranged for an earlier date. "By rights," he said, "the match should have taken precedence to the Corbett-Mitchell match, but fate has willed it otherwise and I must be satisfied." Jackson will return to Chicago after a stay of two weeks in San Francisco.

CORBETT'S INTENTIONS

Chicago, Aug. 3.—James J. Corbett arrived in the city to-night, and was seen by a United Press reporter. He said his object coming east was to go into training near Ashbury Park for the fight with Mitchell. He said he had signed last April to fight at Coney Island, and he intended to live up to his word.

YACHTING.

THE BRITANNIA WON.

London, Aug. 3.—The yacht race for the Meteor challenge shield presented by the German Emperor, was the chief event to-day. The course was about 100 miles. Although there were six entries, only two started, the Prince of Wales' Britannia, and A. D. Clarke's Satanita. The Britannia won, the Satanita coming home half an hour behind time.

NAVAHOE IN BAD LUCK.

London, Aug. 3.—The yacht race for the Town prize took place to-day off the Isle of Wight, with the wind blowing a stiff gale which proved altogether too much for the American yacht Navahoe which had entered for the race. She became unmanageable and nearly capsized. Her main sail carried away and fell, but was hoisted again and after double reefing all sail, she run for Southampton and decided to give up the contest. Everyone who saw the Navahoe heading for Southampton believed she had carried some part of her rigging away. The race was won by the Satanita, which beat the Valkyrie eight minutes.

Southampton, Aug. 3.—The Navahoe arrived here this morning with her main sail split. The sail was taken ashore to be repaired. The yacht will be ready to race again on Saturday, and may be able to take part in racing to-morrow.

PERSONAL.

Capt. Kelly leaves shortly for the east.

John Campbell is over from Vancouver.

Dr. Lefevre, of Vancouver, is in the city.

W. Oaks and Mrs. Oaks are over from Tacoma.

E. W. Ruff, of Seattle, is at the Hotel Victoria.

Harry Witt, of San Francisco, is registered at the Victoria.

C. C. Lindsay, manager of "Lost in London" is in the city.

Capt. W. E. George arrived from the Sound last evening.

Hon. Justice Crease returned from the Mainland last night.

C. H. Clift and M. Clift, of Roche Harbor, are at the Oriental.

Edward McQuade is reported as considerably improved in health.

E. L. Shannon, of San Francisco, formerly of Victoria, is registered at the Driard.

The Right Hon. William Brabazon Lindesay Toler, Earl of Norbury, will be in the city to-morrow. He is travelling for pleasure, and arrived at Vancouver yesterday.

Marine.

The City of Kingston is making better time now.

Steamer Quadra returned to-day from Kelp reef.

The collier Wellington passed out last evening coal laden for San Francisco.

The sealer Beatrice discharged her sealskins yesterday afternoon at Grant's wharf.

Work at Turpel's Ways.

The steamer Cariboo and Fly is on Turpel's ways being cleaned, painted and generally overhauled. She will be launched in a few days, and will be followed on the ways by the yacht Penelope of San Pedro. The latter has been some time in salt water and is somewhat fouled with weeds and barnacles. It is rumored that it is particularly desired on the part of her owners to have her in good condition at an early date as she may try her speed against some of the fast yachts on the Sound.

600 lbs.

OF

Black Currants

FOR

Preserving

AT

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.

Cor. Government and Fort Sts.

AMERICAN NAVY WRECKS.

Some Disasters Recalled by the Sinking of the Victoria.

The accident to the British war-ship Victoria recals some other disasters in time of peace by which the American navy has suffered losses. The most recent, of course, was the disaster at Samoa. Some of these disasters are mysteries which will probably never be solved. One of the most famous of these is the disappearance of the Albany, a sloop-of-war. She left Bombay, India, in the spring of 1856, with 210 officers and men aboard. When last seen she was in West Indian waters. She disappeared from the face of the deep as completely as though she had never existed. It was supposed that she went down in a cyclone. No more plausible explanation has been offered since, and, the Philadelphia Times says, this is still accepted as the reason for her disappearance. Two years ater there was another mysterious disappearance. A sloop-of-war called the Levant, with about two hundred men on board, disappeared as completely as the Albany. She was in Pacific waters when last seen. No wreckage from her was ever found and no memento of her fatal cruise was left. Communication in those days was slow, and it was many months before she was given up entirely.

Two famous disasters to United States vessels were the wreck of the Monongahela in 1867 and the wreck of the Wateree in 1868. The Monongahela was picked up by a tidal wave, carried over a number of large buildings on the island of Santa Cruz, knocking one of them down, and was left high and dry in the streets of the city. She was blocked up by workmen and launched again, and she is now on the active list of the navy. There is no record of fatalities connected with this accident. In the accident to the Wateree, which was of a similar character, only one man was killed.

She cruised up and down the Pacific coast for two years, and in August, 1868, was anchored off Arica, Peru, where she had towed the storeship Fredonia. On Aug. 8th, 1868, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the men of the Wateree felt a violent trembling of the ship and saw a cloud of dust approaching from the southeast. They saw the hills moving and a rumbling like thunder. The ship reeled but righted herself again, and when the cloud of dust had sett ed the whole town was seen to be in ruins.

The roaring of the earthquake and the trembling of the earth continued. Then the water reeled until all the ships in the harbor were left high and dry, while the bottom of the sea was left exposed, covered with struggling fish and sea monsters. This was the time when the flat bottom of the Wateree saved her crew from destruction. The round-bottomed boats in the harbor turned over, but the Wateree rested on her flat bottom. The storeship Fredonia had been hurled upon the rocks and all of her crew were lost. Presently the water returned and the Wateree floated again. Efforts were made to rescue some of the men whose lives were in danger elsewhere, but the small boat which was launched was entirely beyond control, and all that the people on the Wateree could do was to wait for the earthquake to subside. The men stood at the guns under perfect discipline. At 9:30 at night the outlook forward reported a breaker approaching. It was the dreadful tidal wave. It came with dreadful force, burying the ship under a mass of sand and water. The men held to the life lines and presently the vessel struggled to the surface again, and after a time her motion ceased. Many of the crew had been seriously injured, but none were killed.

When the vessel had quieted down a lantern was lowered over the side and it was seen that she was on land. The next morning it was discovered that she had been carried five miles up the coast and that she lay high and dry, nearly a mile inland, having been lifted across a valley and over a railroad and deposited at the foot of the seacoast range of the Andes. There she lay, with her bow to the sea, and the flag still flying and the anchor chain still fast to the bow. The English bark Chanaella lay near by with one of her chains wound around her, showing that she had rolled over and over.

The Wateree was in a position which made it impossible to launch her, and so she was sold at auction to a hotel company. Afterwards she was used as a hospital, and then was broken up by a bombardment during the war between Peru and Chili. But her old ribs still loom up on the Peruvian coast.

The Scarcity of Icebergs.

It was suggested recently that the unusual drought experienced in western Europe this spring and summer may be due to the change in the course of the Gulf Stream, which is popularly supposed to be the source of extra warmth and moisture to the Atlantic shores of that continent. This view of the case is not credited at the hydrographic office of the navy department at Washington. There it is thought more probable that the severe drought arises from an exceptional scarcity of icebergs in the north Atlantic thus far this season. It is reported that at the close of April the sea off the coast of Nova Scotia was almost free of ice, and that during May only 55 icebergs were sighted, as against 90 for the same period last year. From this abnormal lack of ice there is a marked difference of temperature in the middle and eastern part of the north Atlantic ocean, with a corresponding effect upon the climate of Europe. Accordingly there is reason to expect the ensuing summer will be very similar to that of last year, the weather being drier and warmer, with a warmer maximum in the middle or late summer. The Washington people call attention to the fact that some physicists have raised the question whether or not the Gulf Stream exerts any influence upon the climate of Europe, the current being thin after leaving the banks of Newfoundland. But to this it may be replied that it is difficult to assign any other reason for the great differences in temperature for equal latitudes on opposides of the Atlantic.

A Reception of Patti.

The following anecdote is told by M. Schurmann in his book entitled "Etoiles en Voyage." Mme. Patti had arranged to sing at Bucharest on a certain date, but could not be persuaded to leave Vienna owing to the inclemency of the weather. So M. Schurmann, who was in despair, telegraphed to his agent in the Roumnian capital to the effect that the diva must at all hazards be met at the station at Bucharest by a deputation of Roumanian nobles, and ordered him to send a telegram to the following effect:—"Members of the Italian and Roumanian aristocracy preparing magnificent reception for Patti. Cabinet represented. Torchlight processions, military bands, wire hour of arrival."

The telegram duly arrived, and was shown to Mme. Patti, who was enchanted, and at once made ready to start. As the train steamed into Bucharest next evening the scene was truly imposing—flags were flying, bands playing, and torches flaring. The diva was escorted to her hotel by an enthusiastic crowd, and as they entered the door M. Schurmann signed to his agent to accompany him. The latter, however, refused, promising an explanation next morning. It turned out that he had hired a gang of loafers and vagabonds, and dressed them up for the occasion, securing a choice selection of aristocrats for the modest sum of about thirteen pounds. But he naturally was loath to leave them for a moment until the show was over, as they would otherwise have infallibly decamped with their hired costumes.—London Globe.

The Building of Fontainebleau.

The modern Fontainebleau dates from the gallant knight errant Francis I. A giant among his courtiers, a graceful horseman, an expert wrestler, a dexterous swordsman, Francis was hailed as the glass of fashion and the mirror of chivalry, says the Edinburgh Review. Succeeding to the throne at a moment when the young nobility of France were wearied of the economies of "Le Bon Roi Louis Douze," he enjoyed the means as well as the opportunity of indulging his love for lavish display. Deeply read in chivalric romances, he had framed to himself an ideal of a knightly king, and, in the opinion of his flatterers, he united the love of glory and highbred courtesy of Roland with the virtues of the most constant of lovers, Amadis de Gaule.

It was Francis and the brilliant Pleiad of artists whom he gathered around him who were the true creators of the modern Fontainebleau. Everywhere his salamander appears upon the waals, ceilings and woodwork, commemorating the victories of the king—to whom had yielded the bear of the Swiss, the eagles of the Germans, the snake of Milan.

"Ursus atrox, aquilaeque leves, et tortilis anguis
Cesserunt flammae jam, Salamandra, tuae."

It was Francis I. who reconstructed the ancient buildings and added tenfold to their extent and decorative splendor. Vast sums of money were expended on the palace which he called "mon Fontainebleau," his beloved "Chez Moi," and which was now transformed from a feudal castle into "la vrai maison des Rois," to quote the words of Napoleon I., "la demeure des siecles."

All the forces which had revolutionized society were reflected in the change effected at Fontainebleau. Italian influences, grace and refinement of manners, reverence for classical antiquity—everything, in short, that inspired the renaissance movement—are imprinted on the style and the form of the architecture and the decoration.

Curing a Stingy Husband.

"I see a great deal of the mean side of human nature in my business," said a woman hairdresser the other day to a reporter. "But the worst of it is shown by husbands. There is isn't anything meaner in all this world than a mean husband. For instance, one customer of mine has a husband who is a vegetable crank. He never eats meat himself and so he will not have any bought for the household. His wife used to get pretty nearly starved. For a while she had an arrangement with the greengrocer by which he procured for her and sent home beefsteaks. The steaks figured in the family bills as so many pecks of potatoes or so many quarts of beans.

"She used to have beefsteak at lunch when the husband was down town. But one day he came home unexpectedly in the middle of the day and then there was a row. He said she was a deceitful creature, and she replied it wasn't possible for a person to be sincere and truthful on a diet of bread and butter and greens. However, he used to watch her more closely after that, keeping an eye on the refrigerator and even insisting on doing the marketing himself. I believe his theory was that the eating of flesh rendered people more fleshy. He thought that the consumption of cabbage and green peas reduced the element of animalism in human beings and was calculated to render them more soulful.

"So his wife, not being able to obtain any substantial food, began to grow alarmingly thinner. Finally she decided on a new plan. It was suggested by an accident. A dealer in second-hand clothing called at the house and offered the highest cash price for any garments that might be discarded. The lady bethought herself of an old coat of her husband's. With the price of it in her pocket—she always had to account strictly for every penny that she got—she went down the street and indulged in a luxurious meal at a restaurant. She confined herself to meat; there wasn't a vegetable on the bill of fare.

"By and by the old clothes man became a regular visitor. On each occasion he carried away a pair of trousers, a waistcoat or a coat. With fair but not extreme ecopomy the price of one article would frequently pay for two or three meals. That this sort of thing could not go on forever was quite evident. One day the husband discovered that the greater part of his wardrobe had disappeared. His wife attempted no concealment. She said frankly that being driven by hunger she had sold the things to buy food. Furthermore, she was determined to persist in that course until a proper allowance of money was given to her to buy meat or anything else she liked. She expected that the furniture would go next. In short she openly defied him.

"Now, what do you suppose that man did? He gave in helplessly and there has not been any trouble since, I believe. That case affords a first-rate illustration of a theory of mine, which is that the only way to manage a husband is by firmness. The average husband will bully his wife if he can do so, and that is the reason why most women are bullied more or less.—Washington Star.

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. 1y&w

SEWED UP HIS HEART.

A Knife Had Entered It, But the Wound Was Dressed and the Man Lived.

One of the surprising yet encouraging signs of progress and adaptability on the part of the colored people of this city is found in their efficient and successful management of Provident Hospital, at the southwest corner of Dearborn and Twenty-ninth streets. From this recently established institution there was graduated about a year ago the first class of colored trained nurses ever sent forth by any school in America. Their services have since been in constant demand, and they have proved themselves most excellently equipped for their trying work. Before many weeks another class of trained nurses will be graduated from the same school.

In this hospital also are found colored physicians and surgeons capable of applying the most skillful treatment known to science, and performing some of the most difficult operations attempted by modern surgery.

A surgical case of unusual interest to the profession was received at Provident hospital a few nights ago. The patient a strong, young colored man, had got mixed up in a street brawl and was stabbed in the left breast by an assailant who wielded a sailor's knife. When brought to the hospital the injured man was very weak from the shock, internal hemorrhage and loss of blood, and by the attendants he was thought to be dying. The doctors saw at a glance that his condition was alarming.

On examination it was found that the wound in the left breast was a diagonal cut about four inches long, between the fifth and sixth ribs. There was also every indication that the cut was very deep, and it puzzled the surgeons not a little to see that the man was still alive when it appeared probable that the knife had reached his heart. Everything possible to secure rest for the patient was done, and preparations were made for an operation early on the following morning.

On account of the unusual interest attaching to the operation, which was for injury to the heart and pericardium, Dr. Williams notified other members of the profession and a large attendance followed. A score or more of surgeons, anxious to witness the operation and note the result, were present in the interest of science. The heart being involved in the injury, the patient was not etherized, but anaesthesia was produced by the use of chloroform. Then he was taken from the wheel bed and placed on the operating table. Dr. Williams and his assistants, clad in white gowns tied around the waist, and the trained nurses upon whom so much depends at such critical times, were ready for the ordeal. The others were gathered about like observers at a clinic.

The operation did not last very long, but it was most delicate as well as daring. The wound was carefully opened and the walls were held apart while the surgeons dexterously removed parts of two ribs. Then deeper explorations were made, but with the utmost care, until at last the unconscious man's heart was laid bare. It was found that the pericardium had been cut with the murderous knife, and that the point of the weapon had actually punctured the heart itself. The wound was, in fact, of such character that few surgeons would have hesitated to pronounce it fatal.

But in this case the patient's condition seemed to be in his favor; neither his temperature nor his pulse was extremely high. With dexterous hands the surgeon explored every part of the wound, while he proceeded with the greatest delicacy and caution to dress the injury and close the cut in the pericardium. Vessels that had been severed were secured with artery clamps and tied with ligatures of catgut. A call for sutures was then made, and, after every precaution had been made, the wound itself was partially closed at the outer surface. A small rubber tube was left in the wound for a few days, which served to drain off into the outer dressings all fluid exudations.

Since the operation, which took place on July 9, the healing process has been going on admirably, and the patient yesterday gave every indication of recovery. It is certainly a great credit to the colored people of Chicago, and to the entire country, for that matter, that an operation of this character can be performed in an institution of their own, where surgeons and trained nurses of their own race are in attendance. Such skilful work and deep scientific interest are the forerunners of great advancement for the colored people.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Living in the Cities.

The increase of cities is a certain tendency of our age, and is not confined to England, where frantic manufacturing ambition and feudal institutions in the country stimulate that tendency to the utmost. But there is a tendency no less certain at work—the improvement of cities. The present generation has seen an enormous advance towards the true municipalization of great towns. Municipal patriotism, art, beauty, health, relaxation, are at least ideals and possibilities.

There are even new great towns which are well on the road to become worthy abodes of civilized man. Edinburgh, Nottingham, Halifax, Huddersfield, Oxford, are putting their houses in order, and may one day be fit to be called the home of cultured citizens. Mr. William Morris is wrong in dreaming that we are all going to live in the country. Half of us, I trust, will. But the other half will live in reasonable, moderate, healthy, fair and highly organized towns.

Our task is to make our towns wholesome, beautiful, pleasant, and convenient. It is a tremendous task, but it is not beyond the resources of civilization in the twentieth century. And as to the increase of city "wens," that will be met by the reducing of population, the cessation of industrial "progress," the discipline and self-defense of towns, and the sobering effects of the normal and quiet "stationary" state.—Frederick Harrison in the Fortnightly Review.

Sullivan's "Lost Chord."

In his memoir of Sir Arthur Sullivan just published in England, Mr. Willeby cites many instances of the composer's remarkable rapidity in work. "Contrabandista" was composed, scored, and rehearsed within sixteen days from the receipt of the manuscript libretto. The overture to "Iolanthe" was commenced at nine o'clock one evening and finished at seven the next morning; the overture to "Yeomen of the Guard" was composed and scored in 12 hours; while the magnificent epilogue to "The Golden Legend," which, as Mr. Willeby says "for dignity, breadth, and power, stands out from amongst any of our choral examples," was composed and scored within 24 hours.

How "The Lost Chord," perhaps the most successful song of modern times, came to be written is related by Mr. Willeby in a touching little story. Only a few months after Sir Arthur Sullivan had accepted the post of principal of the national training school for music, he received a severe blow in the death of his brother Frederick, whose talents as an actor are well remembered. For nearly three weeks he watched by the sick man's bedside night and day. One evening, when the end was rapidly approaching, the sufferer had for a time sunk into a peaceful sleep, and as his faithful attendant was sitting as usual by the bedside, it chanced that he took up some verses of the late Adelaide Proctor, with which he had some years previously been much impressed. Now in the stillness of the night he read them over again and almost as he did so he conceived their "musical equivalent." A sheet of music paper was at hand, and he began to write. Slowly the music grew and took shape until, becoming absorbed in it, he determined to finish the song, thinking that even if in the cold light of day it should appear worthless it would at least have helped to pass the weary hours, and so he went on till the last bar was added. Thus was composed a song of which the sale up to now has exceeded a quarter of a million copies.

Housekeepers Should Remember.

Katherine B. Johnson gives in the Albany Cultivator some household hints that are very seasonable.

That there are few servants so thorough that they should not inspect the refrigerator daily to see that no liquids are spilled or food allowed to spoil and contaminate the rest.

That dish water, which is always impregnated with more or less vegetable matter, should never be thrown on the surface of the ground at the back door.

That all tubs and basins in bath rooms and kitchen sinks and drains should be flushed with hot water on every weekly washing day.

That sulphate of iron (copperas) and chloride of lime, two of the best disinfectants, are but ten cents a pound, and a plentiful use of either in sinks and open drains during the summer and autumn may prevent that dreaded disease, typhoid fever.

That no hamper or other receptacle of soiled clothing, no matter how handsomely decorated, should be kept in a sleeping apartment.

That powdered borax, plentifully used, will exterminate cockroaches and water bugs.

How to Get "Sunlight" Picture

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c. postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

A Lady Doctor of Science.

A correspondent of the London Times writes: "Considerable interest attaches to the fact that Miss M. M. Ogilvie, daughter of Dr. Ogilvie, of Gordon's College, Aberdeen, has just passed with the highest credit the final examination for the degree of Doctor of Science of London University. Her career seems to have been one of exceptional brilliancy. At the Ladies' College, Edinburgh, she gained the gold medal as dux of the school, a prize of £100, and other distinctions. She is an accomplished musician, having studied under Dr. A. C. Mackenzie, president of the Royal Academy of Music, and Sir George Macfarren. After attending the science classes at the Heriot Watt College, Edinburgh, and determining upon a scientific career, Miss Ogilvie proceeded to University College, Edinburgh, where she gained the B.Sc. degree, in the department of natural science, in 1890. She was awarded the gold medal in Professor Ray Lankester's class of zoology and comparative anatomy. She then went to Germany for the purpose of doing original work, as required in the case of candidates for the degree of Doctor of Science. She studied at Munich, under Professor von Zittel, professor of geology and palaeontology in that University; and she made a detailed geological survey of a district in the South Tyrol Dolomites. Miss Ogilvie is the first lady Alpine geologist. The result of her survey was published in the Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society for February last. This paper was accepted by the London University as her thesis for the D.Sc. degree, and a few weeks ago, on her return from Germany, she successfully passed the written examination in London."

An Opinion on Silver.

New York, Aug. 3.—Ex-Governor J. B. Rant of Colorado, who is head of the Rant smelting works at Denver and Omaha, on his way to Washington, said in an interview yesterday that the silver advocates would make a fight against any repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman Act unless compensating legislation were agreed upon. "The proposition to repeal the bullion purchasing clause of the Sherman Act," he said, "and then look about for a substitute will not meet the approval of the advocates of silver coinage. If the purchase of silver is to be stopped the business in the states where that is one of the industries must continue to suffer. The silver states are but a small fraction of the country. There is not enough gold in the country to transact business. I would favor as a substitute for the present law, if that be repealed, establishment of a ratio of about twenty to one and coinage of as much silver as is offered. Authority should be given the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds to the amount of $300,000,000 if necessary."

Are You Nervous,

Are you all tired out, do you have that tired feeling or sick headache? You can be relieved of all these symptoms by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives nerve, mental and bodly strength and thoroughly purifies the blood. It also creates a good appetite, cures indigestion, heartburn and dyspepsia.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect. 25 cents a box.

Llanerch Walton and Llanomur for wall decorations, a perfect imitation of carved wood, at Weiler Bros.

Over Ninety Per Cent.

Of the World's Fair Dairy Exhibit Prizes were captured by Canada. It is interesting to note tha all first-class Canadian Dairies are equipped with

Eddy's Indurated Fibre Ware

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No Other Route can Possibly Compete

Thirty-five miles of Railway from Nakusp will tap the whole of the Mines of the Slocan District, and the ores are bound to come out BY THE NATURAL GATEWAY, VIA NAKUSP, to the general welfare and prosperity of the Province.

Look at the Map.

A Provincial Railway Charter and subsidy and a Dominion Railway Charter have been obtained for the Nakusp & Slocan Railway, and the Canadian Pacific Co. have entered into an agreement to lease and operate the Railway for 25 years. There can be no doubt as to the importance of NAKUSP, the Gateway of the Slocan Country, either from the North or South, and the principal shipping and distributing point for all the district tributary to Slocan Lake.

Concentrators and Samplers

Now in contemplation, consequent on the definite settlement of the Railway question. The Nakusp & Slocan Railway will be built with a rush right into the heart of the Mines. See Wardner's and other experts' estimates of the production of Slocan Mines in the press. All this now assured is directly tributary to the Nakusp & Slocan Railway.

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HER PUZZLING QUERY!

AN OLD LADY'S TRIUMPHANT REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM.

An Incident That Well Defines the Difference Between City and Rural Life—A Little Family Misunderstanding That Was Solved After Two Weeks of Heart-Burning.

When Bruce's mother-in-law, good soul, came to live with him, from the pastoral home in the far South, where she had passed every single one of her days to date, she found a good many things to excite a native spirit of inquiry.

It was shortly after installing herself in his household that she summoned Bruce to join her in the kitchen. The water was running furiously from the faucet.

"I'd like to know where all this water comes from," she demanded. "It's been running five or six minutes, and it don't seem as if it's ever going to stop. I've followed that little pipe down cellar, and there ain't any water there, and I am sorry to tell you that Sally was impertinent enough to her mother to tell me that it came from the street."

"And so it does," said Bruce, smiling; "that pipe leads down under the house and into the street, and then into a larger pipe—"; and Bruce thereupon proceeded to describe the passage of the water from the reservoir, eight miles away to the premises.

To his dismay, the good lady gave him a look that expressed the suffering of a mortal injury; and turning off the water, she swept past him out of the kitchen. For the next two weeks she did not address a word to him, and her mind was evidently bent on a study of the water question, with a view to exposing his hopeless depravity as an insulting prevaricator.

Bruce was concerned. He liked his mother-in-law, and he realized that she was more hurt than angered by the incident. In vain was the testimony of Mrs. Bruce (to the effect that "John knows all about it") supplemented by that of an engineering friend invited to dinner on purpose to secure an authoritative statement; and even a drive to the reservoir and pumping station, eight miles out in the suburbs, failed to convince the old lady that the water came all that distance into town through any such complicated system of pipes as had been represented to her. On the contrary, she expressed the conviction that her daughter and son-in law had secured the co-operation of the whole town to make a fool of her, who was entitled to their love and respect, and she would go back home as soon as she could pack up.

The incident had achieved this degree of seriousness when, one morning, Bruce was again summoned to the kitchen. His mother-in-law had a hand on the faucet, and her face bore a triumphant expression. "I want you to watch this," she said, her voice tremulous with suppressed excitement.

She opened the faucet wide. The water poured out with a rush. Then she quickly turned it off. "Now it's stopped, ain't it?" she said.

"Certainly," acquiesced Bruce.

With a jerk of her wrist, the old lady let the water spurt forth.

"Now it's come, ain't it?" she said.

"It surely has," responded Bruce.

Another jerk, and the water was stopped; another, and it rushed out again; then off and on, with quick jerks, a half-dozen times.

"Do you see that?" she demanded, breathlessly.

"Of course," responded Bruce, wonderingly; "what of it?"

"What of it!" echoed the old lady, at the top of her voice—"what of it! Do you mean to tell me water can travel eight miles as quick as that?"—Harper's Bazar.

Similar Tastes.

The Father (suddenly entering room).—Well, I like that!

The Young Man (unabashed).—So do I.

The Boy Was On.

William came to see the small boy's sister oftener than anybody else, but George and one or two others appeared between times. Several evenings ago the small boy came in about 9 o'clock and, meeting his elder brother in the hall, asked who was in the parlor.

"I don't know," he said. "Some young man. I heard his voice, but didn't see him."

"What are they doing in there?"

"Oh, billing and cooing, I presume."

"I guess not," retorted the boy. "They may be Georging and cooing, or something like that, but no billing. I met Bill on the street as I came in, looking as black as a load of coal."

A Good Excuse.

Judge—Why didn't you give the purse to the police when you found it?

Prisoner—Because it was late in the evening.

Judge—But why didn't you give it on the following morning?

Prisoner—Because there was nothing more in it then.—Fliegende Blaetter.

He Was Safe.

"Young man, do you know that every drink you take is one more nail in your coffin?"

"Oh, that's all right. I've requested that I be cremated, and my remains put in a jar."—Grip.

Chucked Under the Chin.

Cholly—Great Scott, old fellow, what are you trying to raise a goatee for?

Freddy—I've got tiahd of being chucked undah the chin by motahly old ladies, bah Jove!

Modern Marriage.

She—"Have you read 'Modern Marriage?'"

He—"No, madam. I have experienced it."

A VICTIM OF FATE.

He Had Tried Various Things, but Luck Was Against Him.

He wasn't a tramp exactly, but he was on the way there. He had struck the merchant for a dollar, and the merchant was rather interested in him.

"I don't see," he said, "why you go about asking for money or help. You are an intelligent man, and I should think you could get something better to do."

"I don't know about that," was the despondent rejoinder. "The Lord knows I tried hard enough to get along before I lost my heart entirely."

"What did you do?"

"Well, a little of everything. I had some money, and I thought I'd go to raising rice in South Carolina and show those people down there how to do it right. I knew it all, of course, and one day a man came along selling a new brand of seed rice. He was a nice looking man from New York, and I liked his style. He liked my style, too, he said, and would sell me the exclusive right to handle his stuff in South Carolina. It was something new—a seed that could not be exposed to the light, but that would yield three times as much as the old varieties. That was what I was looking for, and very quietly I took it in, paying $900 for the right and four sealed cans of seed. I did all the work at night, and when it was finished I sat down to wait and to chuckle over my enterprise. But I waited and waited, and nothing came, and one day I looked into the old cans and found I had been stuck with some mean little wheat grains, and you might as well try to raise icicles in the bad place as to raise wheat in a South Carolina rice swamp."

"That was bad luck," said the sympathizing merchant.

"So I thought, and I left the state and went to raising cattle in western Kansas. Hadn't more than got my herd set out before a cyclone came along and blew every horn of it clean over into the next county, and when I went after my stock a pious cowboy who had gathered them in with his own informed me that they had been sent to him by Providence, and he'd like to see any son of a gun try to take them away. As he had a winchester and a lot of friends with him I didn't see my way clear to interfering with the ways of Providence, and I left the country."

"It's pretty hard when Providence goes against a man," ventured the merchant kindly.

"Yes, but that isn't all," sighed the disconsolate one. "With what little I had left I went to Pennsylvania and bought a water power gristmill in the mining regions. I fixed it up with new machinery, and for awhile it looked as if my luck had changed and I was going to come out on top at last. But one night a big mine lying under the stream that gave me my mill power caved in or sank down just enough to change the lay of the land, and, by gum, the water began to run the other way, and when I got to the mill in the morning the water gates were open, the stream was running up hill, as it were, and my mill machinery had been running backward until every blamed wheel was busted and the whole shebang was a wreck."

The man wiped a tear from his eye.

"Then it was," he went on, "that my heart broke, and I laid right down and quit. Now, do you blame me for what I am doing?"

The merchant gave him $2, and the man was in the police court next morning.—Detroit Free Press.

Sad.

A good many older persons who have been in difficult positions and have felt that the world was really very hard can sympathize with little Flo Sanborn, of whom an exchange writes:

She had been censured by her mother for some small mischief which she had been engaged in. She sat thinking it over for some time, and finally said in an utterly discouraged tone:

"Everything I do is laid to me."—Youth's Companion.

All Took a Hand.

The Bavarian peasants are in many respects similar to the Irish. They drink a great deal and are very witty and are never so happy as when ther are fighting with each other. A story is told of two Bavarian peasants meeting on the road and holding the following conversation:

"Were you at the wedding last night?"

"Indeed I was. It was the nicest wedding we have had this season. Why, even the bride took a hand in the fight."—Texas Siftings.

His Fault.

Miss Summit.—What made you stick so close to Mr. Fiddleback all last evening when you saw I was dying to talk to him?

Miss Palisade—Don't blame me, my dear. He begged me to do it.—Truth.

Improving Exercise.

Papa—See here, sir! The policeman tells me you are one of the boys who jump on and off of railroad trains at the crossing.

Small Son—Oh, that's real improvin exercise. When I grow up, mebby I can get on an off of street cars without gettin killed.—Good News.

As a Rule.

"Do you eat anything usually before going to bed?" asked Dr. Paresis of his patient.

"Certainly," replied Mr. Cumso. "I eat breakfast, dinner and supper as a regular thing."—Jury.

Tamilkande Tea is the best.

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—F Rustin, W Doane, W E George, J H Lynch, Mrs Kinsey, Mrs Fitsch, H E Lewis, Miss Weeks, J J Keller and wife, W H Griff, R F Reed, G V Moffatt, W C Howlock, Miss Woolworth, Miss Dawson, Mrs Hallard daughter and son, M Geiger, Miss Folk, J Calligan, H L La Fever and wife, H J Keefer and wife, L Anderson, J W Paddock, Miss Wakely, C M Maxwell, W Oakes and wife, E E Mathew, Geo Myleius, M Comstock, R Strain, L Tomich, M Green, Mrs Bockstorn, E B DeYre, C B Rustin and wife, F Kirkland, W McKee, E W Reff, G W Donnell, Miss T Russell, Father O Deuckete, Miss Little, J K Coleman, J K Cotemonger, C R Hurst, H Willis.

Per steamer Premier from Vancouver—R Jackson, J R Bullen, H Elston, Mrs G Byrnes, Miss Byrnes, H Morton, Justice Crease, H J Brady and wife, W J Burbes, H H Craven, R S Miller, J Hill, Dr Lefevre, R J Hawker, Jno Campbell, J F Garden, W D Kinnond, D L Freeter, Mrs Slavin, J D Prentise, A Lowe, A F Garden, Miss Worth, A E Smith, Rev J E Gardner, H Bornstein, D McPhadden, Hamilton Abbott, W S Stout, G Ford, Dr McFarlane, Mrs McFarlane, Miss Murlock, Miss Bond, J A Pattison, H Van Burkink, E P Reynolds, M Grahame, Herman Erb, Emil A Erb, J W Daboid, Wm B Lamberton.

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Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Oppenheimer Bros, W H Ferry, Diplock B & S House, T W Fletcher, A C Wilkes, J Parker, Sayward M & L Co, S Leiser, Vaio & B, Union Ice Co, E G Prior & Co, E E Blackwood, J Lewis, Quintard & P, Zella Spard, W Hamelt, Cochrane & M, A McGregor, K M Fung, Yee Lick.

Per steamer Premier from Vancouver—Nicholles & R, W G McKenzie, Wm Duncan, Jas Robertson, H Clay, A J Rowbotham, Bridgman, Fel & Co, Hazzard & S, Mr. Faulkner, R Drainey, T J Rayner, Weller Bros, W J Pendray, Carne & M, Geo Vienna, J H Todd, Johns Bros, J Follick, P McQuade, Dom Exp Co.

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PRICE $1.00

ESTATE OF JOHN ALBERT JOHNSON,

Assignment for the Benefit of Creditors.

Take notice that pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890," by indenture dated and executed the 13th day of July, 1893, by John Albert Johnson, of the Queen's Hotel, Store street, in the city of Victoria, British Columbia, hotel-keeper, the said John Albert Johnson granted and assigned his real and personal property to Joseph Loewen, of Rockwood, New Gorge road, Lake District, Vancouver Island, brewer, and James Muirhead, Esquimalt road, Victoria West, in the city of Victoria, British Columbia, manufacturer of sashes, doors, etc., in trust for the creditors of the said John Albert Johnson.

The said Joseph Loewen and James Muirhead executed the deed and accepted the trust thereby created on the 13th day of July, 1893.

A meeting of the creditors will be held on Friday, the 21st day of July, 1893, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the undersigned.

Dated the 15th day of July, 1893.

S. PERRY MILLS,
46 Langley street, Victoria, B.C.,
Solicitor for the Trustees.

July 15-1m.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal over 640 acres of land on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands District, described as follows: Section 7, township 5.

PETER RASMUSSEN.
Skidegate, June 1, 1893. jy13

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal over 640 acres of land on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands District, described as follows: Section 8, Township 5. Staked June 1st, 1893.

jy13 JNO. FLEWIN.
Port Simpson, June 20, 1893.

Notice of Removal.

DR. GARROW has removed his office to Room 1, Moody Block. Residence, 21 Queen's Avenue. m19-tf

Drink Tamilkande Tea.

COAL

The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., Ltd.
(FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.)
ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL (Used Principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes.) | THE SOUTH FIELD COAL (Steam Fuel.)

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL
House and Steam Coal, as mined by this Company only.

The "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, high illuminating power unequalled by any other bituminous Gas Coal in the world, and a superior quality of Coke.

The "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

The "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite, especially for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal; makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay, where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS,
Superintendent

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The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.
THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
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(Mention this paper.)

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Removed to larger premises, at 19 Blanchard corner of Rae Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Flummerfelt, Gorge Road.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to revive, continue and extend the time within which the Victoria, Saanich and New Westminster Railway Company, incorporated in the session of 1891, may construct its works and for other purposes.

By order of Provisional Directors.

A. DRUCKMOS,
President V. S. & N. W. Ry. Co.

Victoria, B. C., July 10, 1893. j10-4f

Municipal Act 1892.

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria for a transfer from myself to George Schmith, of the said city, of the license now held by me to sell beer, wines and porter with meals at the restaurant (formerly Stotts's), No. 64 Yates street, in the City of Victoria aforesaid.

July 15, 1893. C. C. FOX.

Public Notice.

School Street, between Yates Street and Fort Street, will be closed to traffic until further notice.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

July 11th, 1893.

MINERS ACCEPT REDUCTION.

Another Mass Meeting of Nanaimo Miners Exchange Views.

TULLY BOYCE CALLED TO THE FRONT

He Counsels Prudence—Words of Sympathy for the Company—Mr. Robins' Reply—A Batch of Resolutions—Mr. Robins' Offer, Accepted by a Large Majority.

Nanaimo, Aug. 3.—The miners met again at 10 o'clock this morning to resume the discussion of the proposed reduction of wages. Mr. McQuigan occupied the chair.

T. Keith, foreman of the committee, said he had interviewed Mr. Robins and laid the proposition passed at the meeting before him, and he was not in favor of accepting it. "Of course," said Mr. Keith, "Mr. Robins closed his decision in nice and courteous words, as you knew he would." The following memorandum covers' Mr. Robins' remarks.

To the Employees of the New Vancouver Land and Coal Mining Company:

While fully appreciating the feeling that apparently guided your decision yesterday, I cannot say otherwise than what I stated in the memorandum submitted to the meeting, viz., anything less than 20 per cent. from the employees earning more than three dollars per day would be useless in the present emergency. Our additional statement I will, however, now make. I only ask for this large reduction to last for three months from August 1st to Oct. 31st. Then I pledge myself to call you together again and will only then ask for such modified reduction as may then be required. Yours truly

S. M. ROBINS.

Mr. Keith—He said if the present stringency in the United States money market did not demand it he would not ask for the reduction. It remains for you to say what answer will be sent to this.

A miner—I move that a secret ballot be taken. I think every one has made up his mind on this question.

If the coal is sold any cheaper now than heretofore in San Francisco we have a right to submit to a reduction, but I think 20 per cent. is too great.

One man was in favor of a month's holiday to allow the coal market to become empty.

A. Spencer—If the mines remain idle for a couple of months would the company be benefited by it?

T. Keith—I asked the question pointedly whether it would be a greater benefit to the company to let the pits remain idle for three months than to reduce the men 20 per cent. Mr. Robins said that in three months no one could state what the market would be like. If this place was to shut down for a few months how many could stand it? Then again the Wellington and Union collieries would capture this company's trade and thus be returning the favor of a couple of years ago. You all understand this is a grave question, and if the company shut down they will lose a great deal of their market which they may never be able to get back again. If you submit to a reduction for three months you might get 10 per cent. back and in a few months more you might get the whole back. On the other hand they may shut down the mines for three months, then we can take our chances of getting work again.

A miner—Mr. Robins has laid before us a proposition. Now, some of those present have spoken in favor of closing down the mines. Why, gentlemen, if we do this we should very few of us get work when it opened up again. It is a very serious condition to think of such a thing.

A. Spencer—If the mines are closed down for three months would we get our 20 per cent. back again? This company has been fighting hard to get a footing in the San Francisco market for years, and now they have got a footing they should not be allowed to lose it. I move Mr. Robins' proposition be accepted.

G. Duggan—That is all very well for men who have got the best of places to accept it, but what provision will be made for men who are working in low coal and are unable to stand 20 per cent. reduction?

S. Mottishaw—There are some men working in No. 5 who last month earned less than $2.50 per day and some provision should be made for them

Another miner was in favor of closing down in preference to breaking the wage.

The chairman expressed dissatisfaction at such a step. "We asked Mr. Robins how about men who are earning less than $2.50 per day, and he said he had not thought of that, so I believe he would give it his consideration."

R. Smith—I think the chairman has made some very wise remarks. I never saw a company yet that would not make some concessions. Now, I believe we should come right between the two questions. I would move this proposition, that we send in our disposition to accept half the terms proposed by the company, and to my mind nothing could be more fair, and I certainly think Mr. Robins will accept the proposal. He further spoke in favor of a sliding scale. The motion was seconded.

A miner—I would not vote in favor of any reduction less than $2.50 per day. I might be a pusher to-morrow, and I am not in favor of a digger getting less than $3 per day.

Another miner—The idea of asking a man to push boxes for less than $2.50 per day would be unwise after we have refused to work for it at East Wellington.

N. McCuish—I think there is a misunderstanding. I take it that it is not because the company cannot sell their coal that they ask this reduction; but that they are afraid to sell at the present price for fear of losing by it. Now, the question is whether we shall be justified in bearing part of the burden or not. In the meeting with Mr. Robins last night I understand he can sell a certain amount of coal, but in doing so he runs a great risk. The speaker urged those present to desist from murmuring and state their opinions. He was opposed to closing down the mines for three months, as in the end they might have to accept the reduction.

Cries of "Tully Boyce" brought forth repeated applause.

T. Boyce, who was received with cheers, said: "Gentlemen, no doubt many of you present will wonder why I did not get up up before, but if you will only look into the past you will see why I have not done so. It is true that I have been unjustly misrepresented. When I have pointed out the path that you should follow I have been scandalized and abused unmercifully, and why? Because I have ventured to utter my mind boldly and fearlessly. Is it any wonder, then, that I have not come forward to take part in this discussion? I had no intent'on of doing so. I warned you of this trouble when I foresaw it two years ago, but you refused to listen to me then, although I clearly pointed it out to you. Now you look at your own individual case; you never give the district a thought. If the wages are reduced here they will be reduced all over the district. This is a question that should not come before the miners of Nanaimo only, but before the whole of the miners in the districts. You are not properly organized. You don't know where you stand, and you can now do your best. Look at Northfield; have you inquired how they are getting along? You don't ask whether their wives and children have got bread to eat, yet they have not worked for weeks. The question of this reduction has to be met. I say I don't believe this company want to force a reduction of 20 per cent. on you; it cannot be true; it is too great. Now, can we afford to lie idle for three months? Have you a fund to draw upon in case of a strike? These are questions that you should seriously consider. Ask yourselves another question: Are you prepared to stand idle for five or six months? If not, can you help others that do? I have had the name of carrying men away by enthusiasm. I don't think there is a man here who can say I have been in favor of strikes, but I say this, when you do strike stay with it till you die. I have said more than I intended to say, and I would now urge if anything is to be done that it will be done by secret ballot. I will never, so help me God, vote for another open ballot again, because I do not believe men will be true to themselves. I have seen enough of this in the past. Take, for instance, the meeting on the Foresters' grounds, and how many repented of the vote they cast that day almost before they had left the grounds? The present proposition laid before you means that you must give one year's work out of every five to the company. I can't stand three months' idleness, but I could go elsewhere. I should not be in favor of closing down the mines." (Applause).

A. Wilson—It is almost useless for me to say anything more than has already been said here this morning, but I would like to ask you to vote according to your feelings. Don't be led to think that it is the coal market that is causing all the trouble, but it is the stringency of the money market. The company can sell just as much coal this month as they did last month, but they cannot get the money for it.

D. Dawson moved an amendment that all underground workers except the pushers submit to a reduction of ten per cent, but on being put to the vote was lost and the motion carried.

The same committee was appointed, but was given power to make proposals to be verified by the meeting to be held at 10 o'clock to-day.

Nanaimo Aug. 3, 1 p.m.—At the meeting to-day a vote was taken on the proposition offered by the company, and carried by 284 majority.

134 Douglas Street

Russell & McDonald's.

EN ROUTE TO CHICAGO.

Spokane and Coeur d' Alene—Kodoking a Little Indian.

(Correspondence of the Times.)

Chicago, July 25.—After leaving Puyallup the next noticeable place we passed was Spokane, on the Spokane river. The view up and down this river from the high railway bridge is simply grand. We were sorry not to be able to catch a glimpse of the falls about which we hear so much. The Spokane river never freezes, and the falls represent a drop of 150 feet in half a mile. This natural water power is everything to the city—it furnishes a constant and perfect motor for their electric lighting and street car service, and also for various mills. Near the Cour d'Alene country we passed along the side of a lake sixty miles in length which looked so like Cowichan lake as to be temptingly inviting—we wanted to get out and fish.

Hope is a little place in Idaho on the north shore of this lake, Pend d'Oreille. We got in at 11 o'clock, took on some provisions, were stared at by the natives for about two minutes, the train pulled out and it was 12 o'clock; for at Hope mountain time is changed to Pacific new standard time. With the change of time came also a change of temperature. It kept getting hotter and hotter, and the passengers surreptitiously parted with such little trifles as hats, collars, neckties, gloves, coats, waistcoats, hair ribbons, eyeglasses and interjections. At Horse Plains, Mont., the perspiring individuals on the platform informed us that it was 94 degrees in the shade. And when we put the natural question, "Where is the shade?" they mournfully shook their heads. A boy peddling raspberries and strawberries got a scriptural welcome. We fell upon his neck and despoiled him. In Montana the whole appearance of the face of the country changed. We saw the first regul Indian tepees; they are far more picturesque than the tents and shacks of our coast tribes. The ground here is one vivid carpeting of golden-rod, the emblematic flower of the United States. The celebrated valley of the Bitter Root river is gloriously ablaze with these flowers. At Missoula we were met by Plains Indians selling (or trying to sell) buffalo horns. I'd like to picture to you one little Indian boy as I saw him, but I can't. I tried to kodak him, but he ran at the first sight of the camera, and although I spent ten minutes dodging him around the station he outwitted me every time. I could have had him once, but he threw up his hands and pathetically pleaded "Koosha! koosha!" as if he were pleading for his life. I stopped to argue the question and the opportunity was gone. He was tastefully attired in a white satin basque buttoned behind, a pair of Chinese lady's trousers and a hat rim.

A. D. CAMERON.

Ladie's Ankle Strap Slippers $1.00

at Russell & McDonald's.

To Painters and Others.

Lead, oil, colors, mixed paints, etc., at Shore's hardware store, 57 Johnson street.

Madame Laird.

Having resigned her position at the Conservatory of Music, has opened a studio for instruction in vocal music at her residence, 161 Vancouver, street, corner of Pandora.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great Republic.

New York, Aug. 3.—There will be a meeting of representative Irishmen in a few days to make arrangements for the proper reception of Lord Mayor Shanks, of Dublin, who will arrive here in a few weeks. According to present advices he will be accompanied by ex-Lord Mayor Meade, High Sheriff Kennedy of Dublin, and Henry Campbell, formerly private secretary to the late Mr. Parnell. It is proposed to give him a royal greeting, and Irish organizations of all kinds will be asked to participate. The tour of the distinguished party has not yet been determined, but it is thought that they may go as far west as Denver, visiting Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee and other towns.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—The first national convention of women lawyers yet held opened to-day at the Isabella club house under the auspices of the law department of the Queen Isabella Association. Over 100 delegates registered their names, and many others were reported as en route. The object of the convention is to promote acquaintance among those interested in the practical work of the profession.

New York, Aug. 3.—The financial stringency has so far failed to affect the attendance at the numerous springs and summer resorts of the east. On the contrary the crowds at Saratoga, Newport, Richland Springs, and other resorts are larger than ever before. In many places the number of cottagers has doubled, while the hotels are crowded to their greatest capacity.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—Nearly 400 Iowa editors stormed the building of the Hawkeye state this morning. It was the annual "rounding up" of the state press association, and nearly every important newspaper in Iowa was represented. They were formally welcomed by the exposition authorities with speeches and music, and a special reception was given the ladies of the party. To-day is also Canadian day at the fair, and the general attendance is extremely large.

New York, Aug. 3.—Col. Charles H. Jones, until recently editor of the St. Louis Republic, has assumed editorial control of the World newspaper of this city.

Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 3.—Francis Kummerle, 80, yesterday brought suit against the soldiers' home for $336,226.23 damages. Kummerle was dishonorably discharged from the home last October, and, he alleges, without cause. His petition covers 58 pages for alleged fraud, extortion, robbery. He demands $19,430 damages; for "defacement of personal property" he asks $300,000; for an "attack for the purpose of abducting," $60,000. The defacement of personal property was injury done to the manuscript of three books on natural philosophy which he was writing.

Somer, Tex., Aug. 3.—Constable Barnett captured Alfred Meyers yesterday, who is a fugitive from Shackford county, and took him to a house. When inside Meyers seized a rifle and shot Barnett twice, once in the breast and once in the face. The dying officer drew his revolver and fired two shots, one entering Meyers' right side and breaking his arm. Sheriff Cabell arrived on the scene as the farmers were preparing to hang the assassin. He was taken to Dallas and placed in jail. He will recover. Barnett leaves a family.

Watertown, N.Y., Aug. 3.—Michael Forehan left Watertown yesterday afternoon to walk to Los Angeles, Cal. He expects to accomplish the feat in 185 days.

New York, Aug. 3.—Henry Clay Dilmas, the well-known turf correspondent was found dead at home in Gravesend this morning; cause heart disease. He was 52.

Washington, Aug. 3.—The treasury in response to its counter offer of yesterday has bought 149,000 ounces of silver at 70.90 cents per ounce, the entire amount offered.

New York, Aug. 3.—Stocks closed steady; net changes show losses of 1-2 and 3 per cent.

New York, Aug. 3.—Mrs. Sophronia Twitchell, the woman broker and speculator, well known in Wall street and on the Pacific coast, died early this morning in Brooklyn, from the joint effects of peritonitis and diabetes.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—Lazarus Silberman, a well-known private banker, suspended to-day. Liabilities $500,000; assets in excess of that amount, and $6000 cash on hand.

Silberman besides being a private banker was one of the biggest operators in northwestern iron properties in Chicago. He was interested to a large extent in the Schlessinger Iron mine system, the recent embarrassment of which, it was reported to-day, contributed to his suspension. Silberman was popularly ranked as a millionaire.

Girls Oxford Tie Shoes $1.00

at Russell & McDonald's.

Stop

paying rent and buy a nice two-story house on monthly payments, equal only to rent.

PAGE & WINNETT.

Onychophagy.

M. Berillon, a French doctor, who has been directing his attention for some time past to the study of nail-biting, or, as he calls it, onychophagy, finds that habit or disease extremely common. In a public school in Paris, out of 265 pupils examined during the month of April last, sixty-three, that is to say, nearly one-fourth, were addicted to biting their finger-nails. Curiously enough, results vary greatly in different districts, and in different schools in the same district. It seems that girls are more given to the habit than boys. In one girls' school in the department of the Yonne eleven out of twenty-one were confirmed nail-biters. In another girls' school the proportion was 61 out of 207 pupils, and of those 61 15 were found to be in the habit of biting the nails of both hands, and the others of biting only those of one hand. M. Berillon recognizes that nervousness has much to do with the habit, and he proposes to cure it by means of "suggestion." Probably it would be more effectual to make the victims wear gloves or finger-stalls.

Lightning Cookery.

Prince Bismarck's old chef, who is now head cook in a big Berlin restaurant, recently won a novel bet, and gave a surprising exhibition of his mastery of the culinary art. He had wagered $50 that he could kill, clean, cook and serve a chicken, all in six minutes. The wager was decided at night in the cafe of the restaurant, in the presence of a big crowd. The cook appeared at 9 o'clock on an improvised platform, upon which stood a gas cooking stove. He held a live chicken high over his head and the fowl cackled loudly. One blow of the keen carver severed the head from the neck, and the cook began to pick the feathers with great swiftness. It took just one minute to get rid of every feather. In less than another minute the expert had opened and cleaned the fowl, and had placed it upon the broiler on the gas stove. The cook busied himself at the broiler, seasoning the fowl as it cooked. It lacked just a second of the sixth minute when he stepped from the platform and served the chicken to the nearest guest amid great applause.—London Figaro.

BIRTH.

JACOBSEN—In Victoria West on the 3rd inst., the wife of Capt. Victor Jacobsen, of a son.

Razors and shaving materials of best Sheffield make at Fox's, 78 Government street. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Some new shades in plain ingrain Wallpapers with deep borders at Weiler Bros.

As I am Retiring from Business I will make the best

CABINET PHOTOS

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$3 PER DOZ., CASH,

For One Month only.

SKENE LOWE,

Late Hall & Lowe.

THE BUSINESS FOR SALE as a Going Concern.

THE DOUGLAS HOUSE,

5 Gordon St., Victoria.

This first-class Private Family Boarding House, centrally situated, within extensive grounds, is open under new management for guests by the day, week or month at moderate rates. A few table boarders can be accommodated. may1-3m

NORTH SAANICH HOTEL.

FORFAR & WRIGHT, Proprietors.

This new hotel, situated on Shoal Bay, (near Brackman & Kerr's Mills) is now open for the reception of guests. Excellent boating and fishing, and a pleasant place to spend the holidays.

Comfortable rooms at moderate prices.

jy11-2m-d&w

Cavin Bros.,

Boots And Shoes,

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From 94 Douglas St. To

94 Yates St.,

Wilson Building, Opp. Vancouver Hotel.

Johnston's Fluid Beef

maintains its high standard as

A Perfect Beef Food

STAMINAL

Is a Food and a Tonic combined.

It contains the feeding qualities of *Beef and Wheat* and the tonic qualities of *Hypophosphites* in the form of a

Palatable Beef Tea.

MILK GRANULES

Is the Perfect Equivalent of Mother's Milk

It contains nothing that is not naturally present in pure cow's milk

It is the natural food for an Infant deprived of its mother's milk.

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(Established 1887)

Funeral Director and Embalmer.

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If your COOKING STOVE is used up or unsatisfactory we will allow you its value in exchange for a

Majestic Range

Made of Steel and Maleable Iron and guaranteed to give satisfaction

McLENNAN & McFEELY'S

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GILMORE & McCANDLESS,

Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Boots and Shoes.

OUR PRICE LIST

Men's Extra Large, Hand Made Hickory Shirts, 75c., good value at $1.
Men's Extra Large Blue Serge Shirts, all wool, $1.50; worth $2.50.
Men's Blue Jean Pants, copper rivetted, $1; worth $1.50.
Men's Blue Denim Overalls, copper rivetted, 90c.
Linen Collars, $1.50 a doz., 15c. each; sold everywhere at $2 and $2.50 a doz.
Men's Flannelette Overshirts, with band or collar, $1 $1.25 and $1.50.
Boys' Serge Suits, $1.25, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50 and $4.

Our Prices are Lower than Elsewhere.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS, 35 & 37 Johnson St.

The Stanley House

GENERAL DRY GOODS MILLINERS, ETC., 55, 57, 59 DOUGLAS ST., COR. OF FORT ST.

AS A RESULT OF OUR SEASON'S BUSINESS WE HAVE A HOST OF

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At Extremely Low Prices

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Another Shipment of those WHITE

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BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET.

15 yds. White Calico for $1.
12 yds. 36 inch White Calico for $1
10 yds. Heavy Medium White Calico for $1.
8 yds. Extra Heavy White Calico for $1.
14 yds. Canton Flannel for $1.
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ALSO;

A nice range of PRINTS 12 yards for $1.

Remnants, Dress Goods, Prints, Flannelettes, Laces, Ribbons, Embroideries, &c., VERY LOW IN PRICE

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Cheapest Boarding House IN TOWN.

Rock Bay Hotel

NEW HOUSE. NEW FURNITURE.

Best Accommodation for the Least Money.

Single Room ..... And Board $5 A WEEK

Bar will be run in the same manner as St. George's Hotel. Beer, 5 cents a schooner; 10 cents a pot.

BEN. CARTER, Proprietor.

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